First meeting of the Market Access Group, organized by IDB and the Organization of American States (San Salvador, 7-8 September 1995).

International seminar on the new role of business groupings in the productive development, organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Santiago, Chile, 25-26 October 1995).

International seminar on trade without barriers, organized by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation and the Foundation for Analysis and Development of Central America (FADES) (Guatemala City, 26-27 October 1995).

iii) Technical cooperation

Central America

In the preparation of a project with UNCTAD, to be financed by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), to strengthen trade in services in Central American integration.

In the preparation of a regional project on trade negotiations and commitments resulting from the Uruguay Round of GATT.

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

i) Documents

Granos básicos en Centroamérica: propuestas para los pequeños productores (LC/MEX/L.260).

Granos básicos en Centroamérica: propuestas para los pequeños productores (información estadística general) (LC/MEX/L.260/Add.1).

Informe de la Reunión de Expertos sobre Perspectivas del Intercambio Comercial Agropecuario entre el Istmo Centroamericano y México (LC/MEX/L.284(SEM.73/3)).

Intercambio comercial agropecuario entre el Istmo Centroamericano y México: situación actual y perspectivas (LC/MEX/L.285).

Informe del Seminario sobre granos básicos en Centroamérica: propuestas para los pequeños productores (Managua, Nicaragua, 27-28 October 1994) (LC/MEX/R.500(SEM.67/3)).

Perspectivas del intercambio comercial agropecuario entre el Istmo Centroamericano y México (LC/MEX/R.537(SEM.73/2)).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar on basic grains in Central America: proposals for small producers, with the collaboration of the Nicaraguan Government (Managua, 27-28 October 1994).

Meeting of consultants on the project, "Promotion of non-traditional exports" (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 27-28 February 1995).[1]

Meeting of experts on prospects for trade in agricultural products between Central America and Mexico (Mexico City, 21-22 September 1995).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Second international symposium on the changes and paradoxes of today's world, organized by the University of Guadalajara (Guadalajara, Mexico, 19-20 January 1994).[2]

Seminar on an evaluation of the Mexican farming sector and agrarian reform and the assumptions behind the second communal land survey, organized by the Office of the Under-Secretary for Agrarian Organization and Development under the Department of Agrarian Reform (Taxco, Mexico, 29 April-1 May 1994).[2]

Seminar on new rural processes in Mexico: theory, case studies and prospects, organized by the Social Research Institute of UNAM, the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) and the Metropolitan Autonomous University (UAM) (Taxco, Mexico, 30 May-3 June 1994).[2]

Seminar on prospects for rural development, organized by Solidarity Enterprises and the Shared Risk Trust (Puebla, Mexico, 29-30 July 1994).

Twenty-third FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (San Salvador, 29 August-2 September 1994).

Meeting on GATT 94 and its implications for the agricultural agenda of the Americas, organized by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and SELA (San José, Costa Rica, 14-15 September 1994).

International seminar on the sugar industry and the environment, organized by the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA) (Mexico City, 13-15 March 1995).

Seminar-workshop on external liberalization and food and agriculture policies in Central America, organized by FAO and the National University in Heredia (Heredia, Costa Rica, 19-21 July 1995).

First meeting of the working group on sanitary and phytosanitary measures, organized by the Mexican Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Development (Mexico City, 18-19 September 1995).

Main event of World Food Day 1995, organized by FAO (Mexico City, 16 October 1995).

Seminar on agroindustry and small-scale farming: experiences and policy proposals, organized by ECLAC, FAO and the Salvadoran Foundation for Economic and Social Development (FUSADES) (San Salvador, 16-17 November 1995).

iii) Technical cooperation

Central America

With the Central American Parliament (PARLACEN), on developing a project to promote non-traditional exports.

Central America and Panama

With the Governments, on options for exporting farm products to Mexico.

Costa Rica

With the Government, on evaluating the current state of agriculture and its prospects.

El Salvador

With UNDP, on reviewing the programme of the new Government in order to identify potential areas of cooperation.

With PRODERE, in analysing integrated development projects in terms of the ECLAC approach on changing production patterns with social equity.

Honduras

With the Ministry of Planning, Coordination and the Budget (SECPLAN), on food security, in the preparations on a workshop to formulate a food and nutrition security plan, and in support for the preparation of a project on basic provisions for low-income groups in Honduras through the National Basic Commodity Corporation (CONASUPO) of the Mexican Government.

With the Government, in preparing a note on medium-term challenges to food security.

Nicaragua

With the National Agriculture and Livestock Union, on agricultural projects.

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

Los proyectos de creación de empleo productivo en la transición de El Salvador (LC/MEX/R.462).[3]

Las pequeñas empresas industriales de Guatemala y el funcionamiento de los mercados (LC/MEX/R.464).[3]

Centroamérica: evolución industrial durante 1993 (LC/MEX/R.514).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Seminar-workshop on Central American competitiveness, organized by the Federation of Central American and Panamanian Private Entities (FEDEPRICAP) (San José, Costa Rica, 2-3 March 1994).

Seminar on the development experiences of small and medium-sized enterprises, organized by IDB and Nacional Financiera, S.N.C. (Guadalajara, Mexico, 10 April 1994).

Seminar on the impact of credit in small-scale industry, organized by the Nicaraguan Investment Fund (Managua, Nicaragua, 27 April 1994).

Seminar on industrial policy for developing countries in the global economy, organized by UNAM (Mexico City, 23 May 1994).

Lecture on globalization and regional integration, given at the annual meeting of commercial attachés posted at embassies of the Netherlands in Latin America (Cuernavaca, Mexico, 31 May 1994).

Eleventh General Assembly of the Programme on Science and Technology for Development (CYTED), organized by the Ibero-American Programme of Science and Technology for Development (Mexico City, 12-13 October 1994).

Internal seminar on national, regional and international organizations, organized by the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences of UNAM (Mexico City, 4 April 1995).

Seminar on the challenges facing Costa Rican industry in the light of the current process of globalization and trade liberalization, organized by the National University in Heredia, Costa Rica, and the Institute of Development Studies, of the Netherlands (San José, Costa Rica, 27-28 April 1995).

First meeting of the Coordination Committee for Industrialization, organized by SELA (Mexico City, 8-9 May 1995).

National seminar on privatization and regulation, organized by ECLAC (Managua, Nicaragua, 12-13 June 1995).[4]

Seminar on the role of small and medium-sized enterprises in economic and social development, organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning of Cuba (Havana, 20-21 July 1995).

Special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Federation of Central American Chambers of Commerce (FECAICA) (Zacate Grande, Honduras, 21-22 September 1995).

iii) Technical cooperation

Central America

With the Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI), on the feasibility of establishing a decaffeinating plant.[3]

Costa Rica

With the Central Bank, on industrial cooperation issues.

El Salvador

With the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development, on experiences with productive job creation projects relevant to the pacification process.[3]

Guatemala

With the Federation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (FEPYME), on an analysis of the factoring markets for small and medium-sized firms.[3]

With the General Secretariat of the National Council for Economic Planning (SEGEPLAN), on industrial policy.

Honduras

With the Ministry of Planning, Coordination and the Budget, on industrial policy.

Mexico

With the Office of the Economic Advisor to the President, on competitive strategies for the motor vehicle and auto parts industries and the chemical and petrochemical industries.[5]

With the Monterrey Institute of Advanced Technological Studies, State of Mexico Campus, on training in the use of the "Competitive Analysis of Nations" (CAN) software program.

Nicaragua

With labour unions, on an analysis of worker-owned enterprises in the areas of tobacco and sugar cane.[3]

Cuba

With the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, in issues relating to small and medium-sized enterprises.

iv) Training and fellowships

Training workshop on the "Competitive Analysis of Nations" (CAN) software program, given at the following institutions: the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (Mexico), the Economic Research and Teaching Centre (Mexico) and Banca SERFIN, Department of Sectoral Studies (26 participants).

## ENERGY

i) Documents

Utilización y beneficios del Acuerdo de San José para el Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/L.247).

Istmo Centroamericano: estadísticas sobre el abastecimiento de hidrocarburos durante 1993 (LC/MEX/L.259).

Istmo Centroamericano: informe sobre el abastecimiento de hidrocarburos. Datos actualizados al primer semestre de 1994 (LC/MEX/L.267).

Istmo Centroamericano: estadísticas sobre el abastecimiento de hidrocarburos durante 1994 (LC/MEX/L.271).

Istmo Centroamericano: estadísticas del abastecimiento petrolero, actualizadas al tercer trimestre de 1993 (LC/MEX/R.457).

Istmo Centroamericano: Programa de Actividades Regionales en Planificación Eléctrica (PARPE) (LC/MEX/R.459).

Propuesta de estructura para la operación del Consejo de Electrificación de América Central (CEAC) (LC/MEX/R.460).

Propuesta para la formación de los grupos técnicos del Subcomité de Operación del CEAC (LC/MEX/R.461).

Propuesta organizativa para el Comité de Cooperación de Hidrocarburos de América Central (CCHAC) (LC/MEX/R.465).

Informe de la Reunión de Directores de Hidrocarburos del Istmo Centroamericano para el seguimiento del proyecto CEPAL/GTZ (Guatemala City, 14-15 April 1994) (LC/MEX/R.466(SEM.63/2)).[6]

Estadísticas del abastecimiento de hidrocarburos en América Central: datos actualizados a 1993 (LC/MEX/R.468).[6]

Istmo Centroamericano: estadísticas del subsector eléctrico. Datos actualizados a 1993 (LC/MEX/R.469).

Istmo Centroamericano: abastecimiento de hidrocarburos. Datos actualizados al primer semestre de 1994 (versión preliminar) (LC/MEX/R.486(SEM.65/2)).[6]

Istmo Centroamericano: abastecimiento de hidrocarburos. Datos actualizados al primer semestre de 1994. Anexo estadístico (versión preliminar) (LC/MEX/R.486/Add.1(SEM.65/2)).[6]

Cooperación técnica CEPAL/GTZ para mejorar el abastecimiento petrolero al Istmo Centroamericano: informe de proyecto (LC/MEX/R.487(SEM.65/3)).[6]

Programa sobre el mejoramiento del abastecimiento de hidrocarburos al Istmo Centroamericano: programa de trabajo, 1994-1995 (LC/MEX/R.488(SEM.65/4)).[6]

Istmo Centroamericano: perspectivas del subsector eléctrico durante el período 1995-2005 (LC/MEX/R.503).

Istmo Centroamericano: comparación de leyes, decretos y anteproyectos de importación y comercialización de hidrocarburos (LC/MEX/R.516).

Energía y medio ambiente: el caso de El Salvador (LC/MEX/R.528).

Las reformas del sector energético en El Salvador (LC/MEX/R.529).

Istmo Centroamericano: estadísticas del subsector eléctrico. Datos actualizados a 1994 (LC/MEX/R.530).

Análisis de los efectos de la política energética sobre equidad: el caso de El Salvador (LC/MEX/R.531).

Energía y desarrollo económico en América Latina y el Caribe: el caso de El Salvador (LC/MEX/R.533).

Propuestas de estrategias para un desarrollo energético sustentable: el caso de El Salvador (LC/MEX/R.535).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Meeting of Petroleum and Natural Gas Directors of Central America (Guatemala City, 14-15 April 1994).[6]

Seminar on standardization of technical specifications for lubricants in Central America (Houston, Texas, 28-29 July 1994).[6]

Seminar on the comparative analysis of laws on the importation and sale of petroleum products in Central America (Panama City, 20-21 April 1995).[6]

Seminar on energy and sustainable development (San Salvador, 24-28 June 1995).[7]

Seminar-workshop on operations planning (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 27 November-1 December 1995).[1]

Meeting of the Operational Security Group of the Operations Subcommittee of the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) (San José, Costa Rica, 11-15 December 1995).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Conference on Latin American power markets: needs, financing and politics, organized by McGraw-Hill (Mexico City, 27-28 January 1994).

Seminar on reform of institutional energy policies, organized by the Nicaraguan Energy Institute (INE) (Managua, Nicaragua, 21-25 February 1994).

Eighth meeting of the Electrical Interconnection Working Group of the Committee on Energy Cooperation of the Group of Three (Puerto Ordaz, Venezuela, 24-26 February 1994).

Sixth special meeting of members of the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) (Panama City, 28 February-3 March 1994).

Conference on energy efficiency in Latin America: regional opportunities and prospects, organized by the National Commission for Energy Conservation (Cancún, Mexico, 23-25 March 1994).[6]

Seminar on the regulatory framework of the electrical industry, organized by the Institute of Water Resources and Electrification (IRHE) (Panama City, 18-19 April 1994).

Meeting on energy efficiency in Belize, Central America and Mexico, organized by the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the National Commission for Energy Conservation and the Nicaraguan Energy Institute (INE) (Managua, Nicaragua, 8-11 June 1994).[6]

Meeting of donors of the electricity sector, Regional Advisory Group for Central America, organized by IDB (Washington, D.C., 22-24 June 1994).

Ninth meeting of the Electrical Interconnection Working Group of the Group of Three (Santo Domingo Táchira, Venezuela, 27-28 June 1994).

Seventh regular meeting of members of the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) (San Salvador, 11-12 August 1994).

Meeting of Energy Ministers and Petroleum and Natural Gas Directors, organized by the Economic Ministries of Central America (San José, Costa Rica, 6-8 September 1994).

Regional seminar on price formulas, organized by the Energy Ministers and Petroleum and Natural Gas Directors of Central America (Managua, Nicaragua, 21-22 September 1994).

Sixth regional meeting on the supply of petroleum, organized by the Central American Committee for Cooperation on Hydrocarbons (CCHAC) (San Salvador, 4 October 1994).[6]

Meeting of the Central American Committee for Cooperation on Hydrocarbons (CCHAC) (San Salvador, 5 October 1994).[6]

Meeting of OLADE Ministers (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 7-9 November 1994).

Meeting of the management committee for the joint ECLAC/Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) project (Washington, D.C., 15 November 1994).[8]

Meeting on the project, "Electrical Interconnection System for Central America" (Washington, D.C., 16-17 November 1994).

Tripartite meeting on the joint ECLAC/OLADE/GTZ project (Santiago, Chile, 2 December 1994).[7]

Seminar on energy policy, organized by ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 1-5 May 1995).

Seminar on oil economics, organized by the Nicaraguan Energy Institute (INE) (Managua, Nicaragua, 14-16 June 1995).

Twelfth meeting of the Electrical Interconnection Working Group of the Group of Three and Central America (Mexico City, 29 June 1995).

Second meeting of the Financial Technical Committee of the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) and the seventh regular meeting of members of CEAC (Trujillo, Honduras, 26-28 July 1995).

Meeting of the management committee for project CAN/94/S28, "General review of Central American cooperation in the field of electrical energy", organized by IDB (Washington, D.C., 15 September 1995).

Twenty-sixth meeting of OLADE Ministers (Quito, Ecuador, 9 November 1995).

Annual meeting of the Central American Regional Energy Forum (FREAC) (Quito, Ecuador, 10 November 1995).

Seminar on energy-sector reform in Nicaragua, organized by the Nicaraguan Commission for Communications, Transportation, Energy and Construction (Managua, Nicaragua, 24 November 1995).

iii) Technical cooperation

Honduras

With the Ministry of Planning, Coordination and the Budget, on energy issues.

With the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Trade, on matters related to petroleum and natural gas.

Nicaragua

With the Nicaraguan Energy Institute (INE), in a seminar on regulation of the electrical industry.

Panama

With the Institute of Water Resources and Electrification (IRHE), in holding a seminar on regulation in the electricity industry.

The following are the extrabudgetary projects referred to in the above list of activities.

[1] Project BCE/4/010, "Supplementary accord to the technical cooperation agreement between CABEI and the United Nations through ECLAC".

[2] Project MEX/93/S01 with the Department of Agrarian Reform, "Support for the utilization of differentiated policies for rural economic organization".

[3] Project ITA/89/S87, "Strengthening international cooperation with Central America, the Caribbean and selected countries of South America".

[4] Project SWE/94/S18, "Comparative study on the experiences of privatization in Bolivia and Nicaragua".

[5] Project MEX/93/S32, "Mexico: A competitive strategy compatible with effective insertion in the world market".

[6] Project FRG/93/S49, "Technical cooperation to improve the supply of petroleum to Central America".

[7] Project FRG/94/S03, "Energy and Economic Development in Latin America and the Caribbean".

[8] Project CAN/94/S28, "General review of Central American cooperation in the field of electrical energy".

## SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

During the 1994-1995 biennium, the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, secretariat of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), focused its attention on the analysis of issues of special relevance to economic and social development in the Caribbean subregion.

The work programme accorded high priority to the promotion of cooperation in functional and sectoral areas both among CDCC member and associate member countries and between them and the countries of Latin America. This was evidenced by the subregional headquarters' active participation in the establishment of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), among other activities under this programme. With respect to the special circumstances and needs of the non-independent Caribbean countries, successful representations were made to allow for their participation at United Nations conferences.

Among the priority objectives during the biennium, mention should be made of the preparatory work for and follow-up activities to the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados, 1994); the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, Egypt, 1994); the 1995 World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, Denmark) and the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, China, 1995). In consequence, a significant portion of the secretariat's resources were devoted to providing advisory services and technical assistance to regional Governments and institutions in their preparations for these conferences and maximizing the usefulness of the global meetings to the Caribbean countries themselves. The effort resulted in the development of a Caribbean perspective and national positions on the core issues for presentation at those events.

As a means of creating mechanisms to enable member countries to follow-up on issues raised at these conferences, the CDCC secretariat convened meetings of experts to consider actions to be taken on recommendations adopted at the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development and at the United Nations Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, both held in 1994. The meetings were held with substantial financial support from a number of international donor agencies.

The secretariat convened the fifteenth session of CDCC to review the work programme for the current biennium and to consider the work for the 1996-1997 biennium. A number of resolutions were adopted to guide the secretariat in carrying out its programme of work. In addition, the secretariat convened the seventh meeting of the Monitoring Committee of CDCC to review activities under the current programme of work. A second meeting of CDCC focal points was held with the aim of promoting awareness of the functions and aims of the CDCC and creating a firmer basis for collaboration with and among member countries. The proposed sixteenth session of the CDCC was postponed to early 1996 due to the budgetary constraints of the United Nations.

Various reports were produced reviewing the economic performance of the CDCC member countries as inputs for the Commission's Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean. Studies were also prepared on issues relating to economic and social development, sustainable economic development, public sector reform, structural adjustment and privatization policies in the subregion. Technical support was offered to member Governments and to regional and subregional institutions in carrying out research on issues related to environmentally sustainable development programmes.

As interim secretariat of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST), the subregional headquarters was involved in the annual plenary sessions and meetings of the CCST Executive Committee, collaborating with the activities of the Simón Bolívar Programme and publishing the CCST quarterly newsletter. To assist member countries in the formulation of their science and technology policy, CCST convened a workshop for scientists on project preparation, monitoring and evaluation and continued to provide support.

A major aspect of the population programme was the convening of a meeting to review the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development and other world conferences and to plan follow-up actions to implement these recommendations. Another feature of the population programme was the conduct of surveys on teenage fertility in selected countries. In addition, technical assistance continued to be provided to member countries in the formulation of national population policies and analysis of census data and population projections.

The ECLAC/CDCC secretariat is updating its in-house capacity to respond to the increased demand for information from member countries moving towards the information superhighway. As a result it is putting into place mechanisms to ensure that new information technology is made available to users through the Electronic Environmental Information Exchange System and the various in-house databases. The coverage of the secretariat's database continued to be amplified in terms of countries and subject matter, particularly with the establishment of new databases on intra-CDCC trade, social statistics and environmental data.

Various reports were produced reviewing the economic, trade and financial performance of the CDCC member countries. Newsletters were also prepared providing current information on trade, finance and development strategies.

i) Documents

Selected statistical indicators of Caribbean countries, vol. VI, 1993 (LC/CAR/G.397).

Overview of economic activities in the Caribbean, 1992 (LC/CAR/G.398).

CCST work programme for a five-year period: 1994-1998 (LC/CAR/G.399; CCST/93/5).

Report of the Meeting of National Economic Managers and Planners of the Caribbean: towards development with equity (Port of Spain, 23-24 November 1993) (LC/CAR/G.400).

Report of the sixth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC (LC/CAR/G.401).

Report of the meeting of the Caribbean working group on social development in preparation for the World Summit for Social Development (Port of Spain, 25-26 November 1993) (LC/CAR/G.402).

Port of Spain Declaration on Population and Sustainable Development (LC/CAR/G.403).

Structural adjustment and privatization: an examination of their relationship in four Caribbean countries (LC/CAR/G.404).

Economic performance and prospects of selected islands and small countries: towards sustainable development policies (LC/CAR/G.405).

The eleventh annual report of the CCST (LC/CAR/G.406; 9/CCST/94/1).

Export processing in the Caribbean: lessons from four case studies (LC/CAR/G.407).

Overview of status of renewable energy in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.408).

Provisional agenda of the fifteenth session of CDCC (LC/CAR/G.409).

Annotated provisional agenda of the fifteenth session of the CDCC (LC/CAR/G.409/Add.1).

Implementation of the work programme of ECLAC/CDCC for the 1992-1993 biennium: January - December 1993 (LC/CAR/G.410).

Recent resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, and by ECLAC, which may be of special interest to member countries of the CDCC (LC/CAR/G.411).

Special meeting of representative of CDCC member countries attending the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC (LC/CAR/G.412).

Meeting of the working group on non-independent Caribbean countries (NICCs). Report of the Chairman (LC/CAR/G.413).

Draft work programme of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean for the 1996-1997 biennium (LC/CAR/G.414).

The North American Free Trade Agreement and the question of eligibility for Caribbean countries (LC/CAR/G.415).

Caribbean/Latin American relations (LC/CAR/G.416).

Activities relating to the Fourth World Conference on Women (LC/CAR/G.417).

ECLAC/CDCC and the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (LC/CAR/G.418).

Activities relating to the United Nations International Conference on Population and Sustainable Development (LC/CAR/G.419).

Activities relating to the United Nations World Summit for Social Development (LC/CAR/G.420).

Participation of member countries in the work of ECLAC/CDCC (LC/CAR/G.421).

Provisional agenda of the Caribbean Subregional Meeting Preparatory to the Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995 (LC/CAR/G.422).

Annotated provisional agenda of the Caribbean Subregional Meeting Preparatory to the Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995 (LC/CAR/G.422/Add.1).

Preparations undertaken in the Caribbean subregion by the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat for the Fourth World Conference on Women (LC/CAR/G.423).

Evolution of Caribbean economic integration: a brief review (LC/CAR/G.424).

The Association of Caribbean States (ACS): a commentary (LC/CAR/G.425).

CARISPLAN Abstracts, No. 26 (LC/CAR/G.426).

Report of the meeting on inter-agency collaboration (LC/CAR/G.427).

Selected statistical indicators of Caribbean countries, vol. VII (LC/CAR/G.428).

Report of the ECLAC/CARICOM/UNIFEM Caribbean Subregional Meeting Preparatory to the Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995 (LC/CAR/G.429).

The World Summit for Social Development: a Caribbean perspective (LC/CAR/G.430).

Social development in the Caribbean: guidelines for action (LC/CAR/G.431).

Summary of Caribbean economic performance for 1994 and overview of economic activities for 1993 (LC/CAR/G.432).

Report of the fifteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) (LC/CAR/G.433).

Major statistical publications: abstracts, vol. III, 1994 (LC/CAR/G.434).

Report of the ECLAC/CDCC teleconference in preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women (LC/CAR/G.435).

Report of the sixteenth Executive Committee of the CCST on activities of the CCST (LC/CAR/G.436; CCST/94/2).

Report of the sixteenth Executive Committee of the CCST (LC/CAR/G.437; CCST/94/3).

Summary of global economic development - 1994 (LC/CAR/G.438).

CARISPLAN Abstracts, No. 27 (LC/CAR/G.439).

CARISPLAN Abstracts, No. 28 (LC/CAR/G.440).

Offshore financial centers in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.441).

Achieving social justice, equality, development and peace: a review of the status of women of the Caribbean subregion in preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995 (LC/CAR/G.442).

Annotated agenda. Meeting of Caribbean experts on the implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action (LC/CAR/G.443).

Annotated agenda (LC/CAR/G.443/Add.1).

Summary of Caribbean economic performance, 1994 (LC/CAR/G.444).

Intra-CDCC trade (LC/CAR/G.445).

Report of ECLAC/CDCC/UNFPA Caribbean Population and Development Meeting, follow-up to ICPD (LC/CAR/G.446).

Summary report of the Caribbean meeting of experts on implementation of the SIDS Plan of Action, 17-19 May 1995, Port of Spain (LC/CAR/G.447).

The twelfth annual report of the CCST (LC/CAR/G.448; CCST/95/1).

Caribbean position on clustering of bracketed elements in the Platform for Action: a guide for negotiations at the United Nations Fourth World Conference for Women (LC/CAR/G.449).

Foreign direct investment (FDI) in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.450).

Selected social statistics (LC/CAR/G.451).

Final report of the seventh meeting of the Monitoring Committee (LC/CAR/G.452).

Report of the second meeting of focal points of the CDCC (LC/CAR/G.453).

Report of the seventh Executive Committee meeting of the CCST (LC/CAR/G.454; CCST/95/2).

Report of the thirteenth plenary session of the CCST (LC/CAR/G.455).

Digest of selected demographic and social indicators for CDCC countries: 1960-1994 (LC/CAR/G.456).

Report on outcomes of FWCW and possibilities for follow-up in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.457).

Report of the inter-agency meeting on follow-up activities to the UN-FWCW: action for equality, development and peace (LC/CAR/G.458).

Factors affecting the participation of Caribbean countries in the Free Trade Area of the Americas (LC/CAR/G.459).

The question of eligibility of Caribbean countries to NAFTA in the context of recent hemispheric developments and the World Trade Organization (WTO) (LC/CAR/G.460).

Focus Newsletter, vol. 16, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1994.

Focus Newsletter, vol. 17, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1995.

Current Contents, January to December, 1994.

Current Contents, January to December, 1995.

Current Awareness Bulletin, vol. 17, Nos. 1-12, 1994.

Current Awareness Bulletin, vol. 18, Nos. 1-12, 1995.

CCST Newsletter, vol. 10, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1994.

CCST Newsletter, vol. 11, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1995.

External Sector Briefing Notes, Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1994.

External Sector Briefing Notes, Nos. 11 and 12, 1995.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Sixteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) (Guyana, 18 January 1994).

Twelfth plenary session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) (Guyana, 18-22 January 1994).

Ad hoc expert group meeting of women's bureaux from non-CARICOM countries (Cuba, 24-29 January 1994).

Evaluation meeting on the ECLAC Electronic Environmental Information Exchange System (AMBIONET), as part of project CAN/91/S43, "Caribbean computer-based communications development" (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 21-24 June 1994).

Caribbean Subregional Meeting Preparatory to the Fourth World Conference on Women (Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, 28-29 June 1994).

Meeting of Caribbean language experts (Dominican Republic, 24 July 1994).

Meeting of the working group on non-independent Caribbean countries (NICCs) (Dominican Republic, 24 July 1994).

Fifteenth session of the CDCC (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 25-29 July 1994).

ECLAC/UNFPA Caribbean Subregional Meeting of Country Delegates Preparatory to the International Conference on Population and Development (Jamaica, 3-6 August 1994).

Seventeenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 20-21 October 1994).

ECLAC/CDCC teleconference in preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women (Trinidad and Tobago, 1 November 1994).

Caribbean high-level workshop on renewable energy technologies, organized by CCST, UNESCO and the University of the West Indies (UWI) (Saint Lucia, 5-9 December 1994).

Second meeting preparatory to the World Summit for Social Development, organized by ECLAC/CDCC (Antigua and Barbuda, 6-8 December 1994).

Caribbean meeting of experts on population and development: follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development (Bahamas, 3-5 May 1995).

Meeting of Caribbean experts on the implementation of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Programme of Action (Trinidad and Tobago, 17-19 May 1995).

Seventh meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Co-ordinating Committee (CDCC) (Trinidad and Tobago, 13 July 1995).

ECLAC/CDCC focal points workshop (Trinidad and Tobago, 13-14 July 1995).

Thirteenth plenary session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) (Cuba, 22-27 September 1995).

ECLAC/CARICOM ad hoc working group on implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 23 November 1995).

ECLAC/FAO/UWI national seminar on agroindustry and small-scale agriculture (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 13-14 November 1995).

ECLAC/CCST seminar on the promotion of competitiveness (Saint Lucia, 27-28 November 1995).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Meeting of the Network of NGOs of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women (Port of Spain, 20 January 1994).

Eco-journalism workshop on the theme, "Reporting on the United Nations Global Conference on Sustainable Development for Small Island Developing States" (Jamaica, 20-22 January 1994).

Meeting of the CARICOM regional environmental task force (Jamaica, 21-24 January 1994).

Meeting of the task force on sustainable development of small island developing States (Jamaica, 22-23 January 1994).

Ministerial Meeting on Small Island Developing States, organized by CARICOM (Guyana, 1-2 February 1994).

Regional meeting-workshop of Caribbean NGOs in preparation for the United Nations Global Conference on Sustainable Development for Small Island Developing States, organized by CARICOM (Port of Spain, 21-23 February 1994). This meeting was held in collaboration with the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat.

Caribbean Workshop on Planning for Sustainable Development, organized by the University of the West Indies (UWI) (Trinidad and Tobago, 23 February 1994).

Seminar on implications for research and training, organized by the University of the West Indies (UWI) (Trinidad and Tobago, 23-26 February 1994).

Meeting of the inter-agency task force on employment promotion in Trinidad and Tobago, organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Port of Spain, 4 March 1994).

Seminar on sustainable development, organized by the Young Women's Association of Trinidad and Tobago (Trinidad and Tobago, 5 March 1994).

Technical meeting of representatives on the establishment of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) (Jamaica, 16-18 March 1994).

CARICOM debriefing meeting on preparatory activities for the Fourth World Conference on Women (Antigua and Barbuda, 20-24 March 1994).

Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) working group meeting on environmental health and sustainable development (Washington, D.C., 27-31 March 1994).

Regional meeting of coordinators of the Bolívar Programme (Mexico, 6-15 April 1994).

Regional Environmental Action Plan meeting convened to review the Regional Environmental Action Plan drafted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (Barbados, 14-15 April 1994).

Awareness seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (Port of Spain, 14-15 April 1994).

United Nations Global Conference on Sustainable Development for Small Island Developing States: NGO Islands Forum and technical sessions (Barbados, 20 April-6 May 1994). The secretariat represented the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at the Conference.

Twenty-fourth session of the Association of Caribbean University, Research and Institutional Libraries (ACURIL) (Curaçao, 24-30 April 1994).

Symposium on the manpower problems in CDCC countries: the case of Suriname (the Netherlands, 25-27 April 1994).

Workshop, "Reflections on our negotiation practices: towards negotiation preparedness", organized by the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) of the University of the West Indies (Trinidad and Tobago, 25-27 April 1994).

Twenty-fourth meeting of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) (Belize, 11-12 May 1994).

Meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation for Economic Development (CGCED) (Washington, D.C., 6-10 June 1994).

National workshop on science and technology for sustainable development. The secretariat presented a paper entitled, "Public perceptions of science and technology in a small developing country" (50 participants) (Saint Lucia, 7-10 June 1994).

Meeting of the advisory panel on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme (Jamaica, 12-17 June 1994).

UNESCO seminar on access to telematic facilities in areas of public concern in the Caribbean (Port of Spain, 22 June 1994).

Roundtable on economic competitiveness in the Caribbean, organized by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) (Barbados, 23 June 1994).

CARICOM meeting of information managers (Port of Spain, 24 June 1994).

Technical and ministerial panel on the establishment of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) (Caracas, Venezuela, 26-29 June 1994).

Meeting on the status of renewable energy in the Caribbean (Puerto Rico, 26 June-1 July 1994).

Meeting of Women's NGOs Preparatory to the Fourth World Conference on Women, organized by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) (Curaçao, 27-29 June 1994).

Strategic planning meeting of the Caribbean Agricultural Development Institute (CARDI) (Trinidad and Tobago, 25-29 July 1994).

Meeting of the Inter-American Institute/Implementation Committee (IAI/IC) for Global Change (Jamaica, 2-3 August 1994).

Regional consultation workshop on the Small Island Developing States Technical Assistance Programme (SIDS/TAP) (Barbados, 22-23 August 1994).

United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, Egypt, 31 August-8 September 1994).

Meeting on advances in tropical agriculture, organized by the University of the West Indies (UWI) (Trinidad and Tobago, 4-9 September 1994).

Planning meeting of the consultative committee on the Caribbean Regional Information System (CCCRIS) and the Caribbean Regional System for Exchange of Information and Experience in Science and Technology (CARSTIN) (Trinidad and Tobago, 6-7 September 1994).

Caribbean Biotechnology Network Conference, hosted by the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI) (Trinidad and Tobago, 12-13 September 1994).

Meeting of environment donor agencies, organized by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) (Barbados, 26 September 1994).

Meeting on technical cooperation in statistics, organized by the CARICOM Export Development Project (CEDP) (Barbados, 30 September 1994).

Regional forum on industrial policy, organized by the University of the Virgin Islands (Saint Lucia, 22 October 1994).

Sixth Caribbean Energy Conference (St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, 25-30 October 1994).

Seminar on economic policy and the environment, organized by the Center for Environment Development of the University of the West Indies (UWICED) (Saint Kitts and Nevis, 26-29 October 1994).

Meeting of coordinators of the Bolívar Programme (Costa Rica, 27-31 October 1994).

Workshop on Caribbean economic policy, foreign investment and capital flight, hosted by the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) of the University of the West Indies (Trinidad and Tobago, 28-29 October 1994).

Institute of Marine Affairs Second Annual Symposium (Trinidad and Tobago, 31 October-2 November 1994).

Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation for Economic Development (CGCED) (Barbados, 4 November 1994).

Twenty-fifth Meeting of Ministers of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) (Trinidad and Tobago, 7-8 November 1994).

Eighth annual seminar on agricultural research, organized by FAO (Trinidad and Tobago, 8-9 November 1994).

Meeting of the CARICOM Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (Guyana, 13-15 November 1994).

Technical meeting on environmental indicators, organized by UNEP (Mexico, 15-19 November 1994).

Meeting on the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action, hosted by UNFPA (New York City, 15-27 November 1994).

Seminar on economic adjustment and investment promotion in Cuba, hosted by the Institute of International Relations (IIR) of the University of the West Indies (Trinidad and Tobago, 16 November 1994).

CEGAN meeting on the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development and post-Cairo follow-up activities (New York City, 15-26 November 1994).

Regional user consultation meeting for insular Caribbean (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 23-25 November 1994).

University of Toronto symposium on HIV/AIDS development (Toronto, Canada, 27-30 November 1994).

Meeting of the UNEP Monitoring Committee (Jamaica, 5-6 December 1994).

Workshop on gender, health and sustainable development, organized by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) (Barbados, 6-9 December 1994).

Symposium on human-centred sustainable development in small island developing States, organized by UNDP (Aruba, 7-8 December 1994).

Miami Conference on the Caribbean and Latin America, organized by the Caribbean Division of the World Bank, the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce and Caribbean/Latin American Action (Miami, Florida, 11-16 December 1994).

Meeting of the UNDP National Selection Committee of the Global Environment Facility (Trinidad and Tobago, 12 December 1994).

Retreat of heads of United Nations agencies in the Caribbean, organized by UNDP (Trinidad and Tobago, 8-9 January 1995).

Caribbean Conference on Road Maintenance Policy, sponsored by IDB (Trinidad and Tobago, 9-13 January 1995).

Meetings with government officials on ECLAC/CDCC activities and involvement of Suriname in such activities (Suriname, 11-14 January 1995).

Sixth inter-sessional meeting of Heads of Government of CARICOM Countries (Belize, 16-17 January 1995).

Caribbean Energy Information System (CEIS) Seventh Network Coordinators Meeting (Georgetown, Guyana, 16-20 January 1995).

ISER/IDRC regional workshop on assessing the impact of research in policy formulation in the Caribbean, organized by the UWI (Kingston, Jamaica, 22-25 January 1995).

Forty-second meeting of the CARICOM Common Market Council of Ministers (Guyana, 30 January-2 February 1995).

First Caribbean Conference of the International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC) (Puerto Rico, 6-10 February 1995).

National consultation on the Draft Report of Trinidad and Tobago for the World Summit for Social Development (Trinidad and Tobago, 7 February 1995).

National consultation on the World Summit for Social Development, organized by the Government of Dominica (Dominica, 12-14 February 1995).

Meeting on women, health and development: facing the challenges, organized by PAHO (Trinidad and Tobago, 15-16 February 1995).

First meeting of the Steering Committee for the Third Global Forum of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council on Water (Barbados, 22 February-4 March 1995).

Nineteenth ad hoc inter-agency meeting on women, organized by the Commission on the Status of Women (New York City, 13-14 March 1995).

Workshop on economic instruments for environmental management, sponsored by the Center for Environmental Development of the University of the West Indies (UWICED) (Kingston, Jamaica, 15-19 March 1995).

Regional Conference on Informatics and Telematics, organized by the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University of the West Indies (ISER/UWI) (Barbados, 23-26 April 1995).

Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Associations of the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago, 26-28 April 1995).

Social network subregional seminar on poverty and young people, organized by OAS (Trinidad and Tobago, 26-28 April 1995).

Sixth annual general meeting of the Caribbean Academy of Sciences, sponsored by the Faculty of Natural Sciences of the University of the West Indies (Saint Lucia, 26-30 April 1995).

Seventh Meeting of CARICOM Ministers with responsibility for the integration of women into development (Nassau, Bahamas, 2-12 May 1995).

Meeting on follow-up, activities related to small island developing States, convened by the United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (New York City, 7-11 May 1995).

Meeting of Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN/MUDAR) (Barbados, 8-13 May 1995).

Annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and seminar, "The CARICOM region, retrospectives and prospective - CDB's role" (Kingston, Jamaica, 9-13 May 1995).

Meeting of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation on Economic Development (CGCED) (Jamaica, 12 May 1995).

Meeting on cultural integration through language, organized by the Executive Secretariat for the Andrés Bello Convention (Colombia, 12-14 May 1995).

Meeting of the Caribbean Studies Association (CSA) (Curaçao, 15-29 May 1995).

Meeting of Commonwealth Ministers with Responsibility for Youth, organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat (Trinidad and Tobago, 17-19 May 1995).

Poverty and development workshop, organized by UNDP (Jamaica, 19-20 May 1995).

Symposium on health reform in Trinidad and Tobago, organized by the Faculty of Medical Sciences of the University of the West Indies (Trinidad and Tobago, 20-21 May 1995).

Congress-workshop on Computerized Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems (CDS/ISIS), sponsored by UNESCO (Bogotá, Colombia, 20-28 May 1995).

Meeting on the establishment of a regional development fund, organized by CARICOM (Guyana, 31 May-3 June 1995).

Fifth technical meeting on the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) (Trinidad and Tobago, 1-2 June 1995).

Twenty-fifth Annual Conference of the Association of Caribbean University, Research and Institutional Libraries (ACURIL) (San Juan, Puerto Rico, 3-11 June 1995).

Retreat for delegations to the Fourth World Conference on Women, organized by UNIFEM (Barbados, 8 June 1995).

Eighteenth meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers with Responsibility for Agriculture (Trinidad and Tobago, 11-13 June 1995).

Meeting of the Business and Professional Women of the Caribbean Association, funded by Caribbean Business and Tourism (St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, 13-19 June 1995).

Seminar of associate member States preparatory to the Special Committee of 24 Conference on Non-Independent Caribbean Countries, organized by the Association of the Virgin Islands for the United Nations (St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, 28-30 June 1995).

Conference on Renewable Energy for Caribbean Industries, Peoples and Economics (RECIPE), organized by the Guyana Natural Resources Agency and the Institute for Applied Science and Technology (IAST) (Georgetown, Guyana, 28-30 June 1995).

Meeting to review guidelines for the Regional Programme on Integrated Planning and Institutional Development, at the workshop on integrated planning and management of coastal areas in the wider Caribbean, organized by UNEP and the Caribbean Environment Programme (Kingston, Jamaica, 28 June-1 July 1995).

Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 30 June-7 July 1995).

Meeting of the Latin America and Caribbean Network in Science and Technology Popularization, organized by the Bolívar Programme (Mexico City, 2-7 July 1995).

Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Governments of CARICOM (Georgetown, Guyana, 4-7 July 1995).

Seminar on small island water resource problems, organized by the Centre for Sustainable Development of the University of the West Indies (UWICED) (Barbados, 22-24 August 1995).

Meeting on smaller economies, organized by the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTTA) (Kingston, Jamaica, 28-29 August 1995).

Fourth World Conference on Women, organized by the United Nations (Beijing, China, 31 August-16 September 1995).

Eastern Caribbean symposium on territorial status and the United Nations, organized by the University of the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, 1-7 September 1995).

Seminar on single parenthood and social structural change, organized by the Government Education Services Department, Task Force on Antillean Youth, in collaboration with the Centre for the Development of Women (SEDA) and INTERAMO N.V. (Curaçao, 4-10 October 1995).

Seminar on cost-benefit analysis of energy efficient programmes, organized by the International Association of Energy Engineers (Atlanta, Georgia, 8-10 October 1995).

Workshop on the need for meteorological and hydrological data for the insurance industry, organized by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 26-27 October 1995).

Seminar on the promotion of competitiveness in small and medium-sized enterprises, organized by CARICOM and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 16-18 October 1995).

Meeting of the UNIFEM Regional Advisory Committee post-Beijing to review the implications for the Caribbean of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Barbados, 14 November 1995).

Meeting on the Commonwealth of Scientific and Technological Knowledge Program (MERCOCYT), organized by OAS (Saint Lucia, 29-30 November 1995).

Meeting on Science and Technology Preparatory to the Hemispheric Meeting of Ministers of Science and Technology to be held from 27 to 29 March 1996 in Cartagena, Colombia (Saint Lucia, 1-2 December 1995).

Expert group meeting on public weather services, organized by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 11-15 December).

iii) Technical cooperation

Intergovernmental organizations/agencies

With the secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), by providing a resource person for the special meeting of the CARICOM Regional Environmental Task Force held in Jamaica from 21 to 24 January 1994.

With the CARICOM secretariat, through participation in discussions related to the establishment of the Association of Caribbean States. The subregional headquarters participated in the technical consultations convened by the CARICOM secretariat at individual and governmental levels.

With CARICOM, through the preparation of a background paper on global economic developments as an input for the CARICOM Foreign Ministers Meeting.

With CARICOM, through the preparation of a background paper for use at the retreat for delegations to the Fourth World Conference on Women in China in 1995.

With the Caribbean Energy Information System (CEIS), through the development of training modules for CEIS related to renewable energy source management systems.

With the Latin American Commission on Science and Technology (COLCYT), through the development of a programme of collaboration with other research and development institutions and regional science and technology bodies.

With the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD), in preparing the background paper, "Challenge and Response? The Caribbean public sector faces the future", for use in the CARICOM intergovernmental working group on public sector reform; and in conducting an information technical awareness survey in the Municipality of Linden in Guyana.

With the International Labour Organization (ILO), in preparing the project proposal document, "Activity on training and employment for teenage mothers in the Caribbean". This project was submitted to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for funding.

With the Organization of American States (OAS), in carrying out a study on the status of tourism and environmental health in Caribbean countries.

CDCC, through the CCST, implemented the joint CCST/UNEP project, "Support to research and development activities on marine technologies".

With UNDP, by providing assistance to the annual meeting of UNDP Caribbean Resident Representatives (Trinidad and Tobago, 24-25 February 1994) through the preparation and presentation of a paper on sustainable human development.

With UNDP, by serving as a member of the National Selection Committee of the Global Environment Facility (GEF); by assisting in the development of the GEF tourism project and the GEF programming workshop; in carrying out a UNDP/Small Island Developing States Information Network (SIDSNET) feasibility study. This study developed a programme that will enhance the capacity of the small island developing States (SIDS) to collaborate and share information.

With UNEP, through consultations with UNEP and UNDP representatives on the GEF Home Paging System and by holding discussions on the information package for the proposed GEF project.

With UNDP, by participating in a follow-up mission to Suriname in order to prepare a development plan for that country.

With UNESCO, in conducting a training workshop on AMBIONET in Belize. This activity was part of a UNESCO and Caribbean Network of Educational Innovation for Development (CARNEID) training programme. Five participants were trained.

With UNEP, by providing a resource person at the meeting of the advisory panel on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme held in Jamaica during the period 12-17 June 1994.

With UNIFEM, by providing a resource person to discuss the Draft Platform for Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women at the UNIFEM retreat on conference diplomacy and negotiations, in organizing its regional planning meeting, and in follow-up discussions with subregional Governments on implementation of the Platform for Action.

With the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in the preparation of the project proposal document, "Technology extension service in the Caribbean".

With UNFPA, in the implementation of project CAR/94/P02, "Integration of population into development planning in the Caribbean subregion", and project STV/89/P01, "Strengthening of population policy implementation".

With UNFPA, by providing technical assistance in organizing subregional meetings to discuss the implementation of the Programme of Action of the World Conference on Population and Development.

With the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in the implementation of the Training Development Programme in the Field of Maritime Transport (TRAINMAR); and, in the preparation of a project proposal document on the establishment of a training centre in Trinidad and Tobago.

With the secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women and the secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on Women in providing assistance to the Governments of ECLAC/CDCC member States and to the conference secretariat during meetings of the Commission, in New York City and at the Fourth World Conference on Women.

With the University of the West Indies, in providing support in accessing information and in setting up specialized databases using ISIS.

With the Institute of International Relations of the University of the West Indies, in providing technical assistance in servicing meetings of the Institute.

Member countries of CDCC

Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada

With the National Population Councils, in preparing the National Population Report for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development.

Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago

With representatives from the public and private sectors, in introducing the Simón Bolívar Programme, an investment programme in science and technology.

Bahamas

With the Bahamas Family Planning Association, in providing assistance in preparing the financial aspects of the teenage fertility project.

Barbados

With the Government, through a needs-assessment survey of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and the Department of Statistics for the modernization of the statistical information system. This assistance was geared to moving the Statistical Service towards fuller use of the new information technology.

Dominica

With the Statistics Department, through assistance in the design of a statistical database.

With the Government, in convening a national consultation in preparation for the World Summit for Social Development.

Grenada

With the Government, in conducting a needs-assessment survey of the Statistical Office.

Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

With the National Population Councils, in carrying out surveys on teenage fertility, in analysing the data and preparing policy-related strategies; and in conducting workshops on analysis of teenage fertility survey data (UNFPA project CAR/94/P02, "Integration of population into development planning".

Guyana

With the Ministry of Finance, through technical support in carrying out an evaluation of the UNDP/Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)/Government of Guyana statistics project at the Bureau of Statistics.

With the Guyana Natural Resources Agency and the Institute of Applied Science and Technology, in organizing the Conference on Renewable Energy for Caribbean Industries, Peoples and Economics (RECIPE).

Saint Lucia

With the Government, in implementing project STL/92/S17, "Technical cooperation agreement between the Government of Saint Lucia and ECLAC"; in carrying out an OAS project on the Commonwealth of Knowledge in Science and Technology (MERCOCYT); and in developing a science popularization programme.

With the Government, in preparations for hosting the OAS-sponsored regional meeting of MERCOCYT, from 22 to 27 October 1995).

With the National Population Council and the Department of Statistics, in preparing population reports, in analysing census data using REDATAM (retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer) to aid in the preparation of population projections and in the establishment of a database for demographic statistics; and in developing a research framework for a study on teenage fertility.

With the National Library, in conducting a training workshop in indexing and abstracting and in the use of the bibliographic record worksheet.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

With the Government, in the execution of UNFPA project STV/89/P01, "Strengthening population policy implementation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines".

With the Ministry of Finance and Planning, in reviewing the 1991 census data tabulations; in reconstructing the computerized vital statistics registration system; and in preparing the questionnaire for the household and budget expenditure survey.

With the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the National Population Council, in implementing a national survey on teenage fertility, in designing a research plan and in analysing the data.

With the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the National Population Council in conducting a national adolescent fertility workshop and assisting in the development of follow-up strategies.

Suriname

With the Central Statistical Bureau of Suriname, in the finalization of a project document on statistics, and with the Ministry of Planning, in preparing proposals for establishing a management support unit (MSU).

Trinidad and Tobago

With the National Population Council, in finalizing a draft population policy, in designing strategies for follow-up workshops, in gaining legal acceptance for the document and in preparing a project proposal for submission to UNFPA.

With the Government, in preparing a paper on the investment climate in Trinidad and Tobago as perceived by the private sector.

With the Ministry of Planning and Development, in preparing a paper on structural adjustment for presentation to public officials of Trinidad and Tobago, as part of an ongoing programme of public sector training and reform.

With the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services and the Ministry of Youth, Sport, Culture and the Creative Arts in the review of a project document on restructuring the system for managing social services in Trinidad and Tobago.

With the Creative Arts Centre, Faculty of Arts and General Studies, of the University of the West Indies, in the delivery of a paper on multiculturalism and Caribbean social structure.

With the Government, in the preparation and review of a national report on the status of women.

With the Central Bank, through the testing of computer software.

With the Ministry of Works and Transport, by providing substantive services at the Caribbean Conference on Road Maintenance Policy.

CDCC associate member States

With the governments of ECLAC associate member States, in coordinating changes in the rules of procedure for participation of ECLAC associate members in the Fourth World Conference on Women and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.

Anguilla

With the Government, by providing technical assistance in the development of a programme of work in the area of science and technology.

British Virgin Islands, Anguilla and Montserrat

With UNDP, in developing country strategy notes for implementation in these countries.

Aruba

With the Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism and the Central Bureau of Statistics, regarding the data management needs of these departments.

Netherlands Antilles

With the University of the Netherlands Antilles, through technical support in conducting a seminar on environment development and tourism.

With the Government, by providing a resource person to assist in conducting a seminar organized by the Government Education Services Department, Task Force on Antillean Youth.

United States Virgin Islands

With the Government, in holding the joint meeting of the University of the United States Virgin Islands and CCST Committees on Science and Mathematics.

United States Virgin Islands and the British Virgin Islands

With the Governments, in consultations on associate member participation in the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women.

With the Governments, by participating in national consultations in preparation for participation at United Nations world conferences.

iv) Training and fellowships

Training workshops on the use of the ECLAC Electronic Environmental Information Exchange System (AMBIONET), as part of project CAN/91/S43, "Caribbean computer-based communications development" (35 participants in Dominica, 12-15 January 1994; 25 participants in Saint Kitts and Nevis, 16-19 January 1994; 30 participants in Antigua and Barbuda, 25-29 January 1994; 40 participants in Jamaica, 28-31 March 1994; 50 participants in Aruba, 24-30 April 1994).

Regional training workshop on the use of Computerized Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems (CDS/ISIS) mini- and microprograms for officials of the Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD). There were five participants in the workshop —two from Barbados and one each from Belize, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Port of Spain, 14-18 March 1994).

National symposium on population, economic growth and sustainable development (97 participants) (Dominica, 20-24 March 1994).

Training workshop on the use of "mini-micro" CDS/ISIS information software for officials of the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD), the Library of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA) (10 participants) (Barbados, 22-29 March 1994).

Training seminar for the National Population Council of the Netherlands Antilles on national population policy (200 participants) (Curaçao, 20-27 April 1994).

Training workshop on the use of the CDS/ISIS information software and in indexing and abstracting for librarians of Trinidad and Tobago (12 participants) (Port of Spain, 24-25 April 1994).

Training workshop for the Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Marine Resources of Trinidad and Tobago, on the use of the CDS/ISIS information software and in indexing and abstracting skills for librarians (Port of Spain, 30-31 May 1994; 14-25 November 1994).

Training workshop on the use of "mini-micro" CDS/ISIS information software, Ministry of Planning and Development, Government of Trinidad and Tobago (10 participants) (Port of Spain, 17-21 October 1994).

Training workshop for librarians at the University of the Virgin Islands (four participants) (St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, 12-16 December 1994).

Training workshop in indexing and abstracting and in the use of the bibliographic record worksheet for the National Library, with support from the Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD) (Saint Lucia, December 1994).

Regional training workshop for scientists in project identification, design, implementation and monitoring, sponsored by CCST/CDB/UNDP (20 participants) (Barbados, 17-29 April 1995).

Training workshop for supervisors and enumerators to enable them to evaluate the completed questionnaires and in data analysis (15 participants) (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 28 May-6 June 1995) (under UNFPA project STV/89/P01).

Regional training workshop on the use of CDS/ISIS mini- and microprograms for officials of the CARICOM Export Development Project (CEDP) (20 participants) (Barbados, 30 May-2 June 1995).

Training workshop for improving the skills of members of the National Population Unit and Council in meeting facilitation (10 participants) (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 27-30 November 1995) (under UNFPA project STV/89/P01).

Regional training workshop-course on population projections, for trained demographers responsible for the collection and analysis of demographic data (15 participants) (Belize City, 11-15 December 1995) (under UNFPA project CAR/94/P02, "Integration of population in development planning in Caribbean countries").

## SUBPROGRAMME 14: REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION

The basic objective of this subprogramme is to carry out monitoring and evaluation activities and to provide technical support to Governments in the areas of economic integration and cooperation between the countries of the region. In recent years, integration processes within Latin America have taken on a new dynamism that is consistent with the growing openness of the world economy and needs to be evaluated and promoted.

With this goal in mind, nine reports were prepared (LC/R.1327/Rev.1; LC/R.1357; LC/R.1381; LC/R.1384; LC/R.1395; LC/R.1403; LC/R.1420; LC/R.1436; LC/R.1455) examining various aspects of the Latin American economic integration process and on that basis formulating recommendations to strengthen it. The main topics covered by the reports are convergence among subregional integration arrangements and the pace of progress; the role of investment in accelerating the integration process; and the programmes and structures of some institutes and diplomatic academies.

In addition, a seminar was held in June 1994 on foreign direct investment and technology transfer between Europe and Latin America, under project ITA/91/S85, "Improvement of the management capacity of Latin American foreign services". The purpose of the seminar was to promote an exchange of experiences and suggestions for action between administrators and senior personnel of foreign services of European and Latin American countries, focusing specifically on foreign direct investment and technology transfer.

In the first half of 1995, five reports were prepared. Two of these (LC/R.1524; LC/R.1526) deal with the role of the ministries of foreign affairs of Latin American countries in the promotion and development of trade relations between Latin America and the European Union, in the light of European trade policy; two others (LC/R.1522; LC/R.1528) examine the processes of complementarity of production in Latin America, with special reference to MERCOSUR member countries; and the last (LC/R.1527) looks at integration processes in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In the same period, three seminars were also held. The first dealt with complementarity of production among members of MERCOSUR. The feasibility of adopting policies to promote complementarity between sectors and branches of activity in the members' economies was examined, together with relevant instruments, and opportunities for the creation of joint production groups were identified. The second seminar considered the social dimension of regional integration. It was organized by the Training Centre for Regional Integration, with the sponsorship and technical assistance of ECLAC and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The main objective was to exchange ideas and discuss issues surrounding the principal aspects of the social dimension of regional integration processes. The third seminar was devoted to the foreign services of Latin American countries and to the development of trade between Latin America and the European Union. The objective was to promote the exchange of experiences and suggestions for action with regard to the role of foreign services in promoting expansion and diversification of trade links between the countries of the two regions.

In the second half of 1995, five reports were prepared. Three of these (LC/R.1560; LC/R.1580; LC/R.1590) contain proposals for the programmes and structures of the diplomatic academies of Guatemala, Nicaragua and Colombia, respectively. The other reports concern the seminar on the foreign services of the Latin American countries and the development of trade between Latin America and the European Union (LC/R.1558) and the evolution of trade between Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region in the 1990s (LC/R.1585).

i) Documents

Programas y estructuras de algunos institutos y academias diplomáticas de América Latina (LC/R.1327/Rev.1).

Síntesis de la Reunión de Representantes de Academias Diplomáticas de América Latina y España (Santiago de Chile, 29 y 30 de noviembre de 1993) (LC/R.1357).

Desarrollo reciente de los procesos de integración en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1381).

Transferencia tecnológica e inversiones extranjeras directas entre Europa y América Latina: el papel de las cancillerías latinoamericanas (LC/R.1384).

Inversión extranjera en América Latina: tendencias y aspectos institucionales (LC/R.1395).

La nueva integración regional en el marco de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI) (LC/R.1403).

Informe del Seminario sobre Inversión Extranjera Directa y Transferencia de Tecnología entre Europa y América Latina (LC/R.1420).

El dinamismo reciente del comercio intrarregional de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI) (LC/R.1436).

Propuesta de programa y estructura de la Academia Diplomática y Consular del Paraguay (LC/R.1455).

Algunas ideas acerca de la complementación productiva en América Latina (LC/R.1522).

La política comercial de la Unión Europea: entre la política de competencia estratégica global y la política externa de seguridad (LC/R.1524).

El papel de las cancillerías latinoamericanas en la promoción y desarrollo de las relaciones comerciales entre América Latina y la Unión Europea (LC/R.1526).

Desenvolvimiento de los procesos de integración en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1527).

Síntesis de la Reunión sobre Complementación Productiva de los Países Miembros del Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR) (Santiago de Chile, 20 y 21 de abril de 1995) (LC/R.1528).

Informe del Seminario sobre los Servicios Exteriores Latinoamericanos y el Desarrollo del Comercio entre América Latina y la Unión Europea (LC/R.1558).

Propuesta de programa y estructura de la Academia Diplomática de Guatemala (LC/R.1560).

Propuesta de programa y estructura de la Academia Diplomática de Nicaragua (LC/R.1580).

Latin American and Asian-Pacific: evolution and composition of exports from Brazil and Chile in the nineties (LC/R.1585).

Evaluación y propuestas para la Academia Diplomática de San Carlos de Colombia (LC/R.1590).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar on foreign direct investment and technology transfer between Europe and Latin America, held under ECLAC/Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development (Italy) project ITA/91/S85, "Improvement of the management capacity of Latin American foreign services" (Santiago, Chile, 27-28 June 1994).

Seminar on complementarity of production between the countries members of MERCOSUR, held under project FRA/93/S68 (Santiago, Chile, 20-21 April 1995).

Seminar on the social dimension of regional integration, organized by the Training Centre for Regional Integration, with the sponsorship and technical assistance of ECLAC and the Inter-American Development Bank (Santiago, Chile, 24-28 April 1995).

Seminar on Latin American foreign services and the development of trade between Latin America and the European Union, held under ECLAC/Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development (Italy) project ITA/91/S85, "Improvement of the management capacity of Latin American foreign services" (Rome, Italy, 12-13 June 1995).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Seminar on the Pacific Basin, organized by the Diplomatic Academy of Ecuador (Quito, Ecuador, 21-22 November 1994).

Fourth International Law Symposium for Latin America, organized by the Inter-American Development Bank and the University of the Republic (Montevideo, Uruguay, 17-20 May 1995).

Meeting of the secretariats of regional and integration organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean, convened by LAIA and SELA (Montevideo, Uruguay, 12-13 June 1995).

Second meeting of the secretariats of regional and integration organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean, convened by OAS (Montevideo, Uruguay, 13 June 1995).

Second meeting of the Special Commission on Trade, convened by OAS (Montevideo, Uruguay, 14-15 June 1995).

Seminar, "Relations between MERCOSUR and the Andean Group. Towards an integrated economic area in South America?", organized jointly by the Institute for European-Latin American Relations (IRELA) and the Training Centre for Regional Integration (CEFIR) (Asunción, Paraguay, 26-27 June 1995).

First meeting of experts from regional and subregional integration and cooperation organization on foreign trade information systems, organized by LAIA (Montevideo, Uruguay, 11-12 July 1995).

First Latin American Congress on International Relations and Peace Research (Guatemala, 22-25 August 1995).

Meeting of the Centre for International Studies on the future agenda of Ibero-America, organized jointly with the Secretary of State for International Cooperation and for Ibero-America, the Ibero-American Cooperation Institute of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, the Inter-American Development Bank and the European Commission (Barcelona, Spain, 18 September 1995).

iii) Technical cooperation

Integration agencies

With the General Secretariat of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), in preparing studies aimed at developing a short-term and medium-term plan for promoting linkages and convergence between the various integration schemes.

With LAIA, in relation to databases on international trade and on the preparation of a course on competition, competitiveness and convergence.

Argentina

With the Latin American Centre for the Study of International Relations, on open regionalism.

With the National University of Cuyo, Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, on globalization and integration.

Colombia

With the Diplomatic Academy of San Carlos of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, on the programme and structure of the Academy.

Cuba

With Cuban government officials, on international trade.

Chile

With the Government of Chile, on trade policy and the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Spain

With academics and students of the University of Barcelona, and entrepreneurs and representatives of non-governmental organizations, on economic integration and MERCOSUR.

Guatemala

With the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the reprogramming of courses and the restructuring of the Diplomatic Academy.

Mexico

With the Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Development, on international trade.

Panama

With government officials, academics and representatives of the private sector of Panama and the other Central American countries, in the first course on integration in Central America, organized by ECLAC and SELA, and with the participation of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Government of Mexico.

Paraguay

With the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Diplomatic Academy of Paraguay, the National University of Asunción, and the School of Business Administration, under Spanish Agency for International Cooperation/ECLAC project SPA/92/S35, "Cooperation with Ibero-American diplomatic academies".

Uruguay

With government officials, on a course on coordination of macroeconomic policies, organized by the Training Centre for Regional Integration.

With government officials, academics and representatives of the private sector of countries which comprise the Rio Group, by participating in the course-seminar on integration policies, competition and competitiveness in Latin America.

With officials of the Training Centre for Regional Integration, on integration policies and in organizing a course on competition, competitiveness and convergence.

## TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

During the biennium 1994-1995, the Joint ECLAC/UNCTAD Unit on Transnational Corporations carried out activities in three closely interrelated areas: information, economic research and technical cooperation.

In the area of information, progress was made in broadening the spectrum of information available and increasing the uniformity and comparability of the statistical series that appear in the "Directorio sobre inversión extranjera directa en América Latina y el Caribe". In 1994, the document, "El tratamiento a la inversión extranjera en América Latina y el Caribe" (LC/R.1461), was published to update the information on the legal framework contained in the Directorio. Meanwhile, work continued as planned on the development of an electronic system for contributing information to this database, including user-friendly software for handling available information on foreign investment rapidly and promptly, for the benefit of both private users and users in public and academic institutions in the region, as well as other United Nations organizations, particularly UNCTAD.

With this information, a report was prepared on foreign capital inflows to Latin America, emphasizing the role of foreign direct investment (LC/G.1868).

The research activities of the Unit focused on i) industrial restructuring and international competitiveness; and ii) economic and institutional reforms and the investment process in the major national and transnational companies.

In the first area, the contribution of transnational corporations (TNCs) to industrial restructuring and international competitiveness was analysed. Case studies were done to determine how manufacturing TNCs that operate in the region are adapting to the new regional and global economic environment, in which international competitiveness is assuming critical importance. At the same time, the region's new competitive position was analysed in terms of the globalization process, and reports were prepared on the cases of Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Mexico; reports on Chile and Costa Rica are still awaiting publication.

A preliminary version was prepared of a report on the good performance of the Mexican motor vehicle industry. The title of the publication is "Transforming sitting ducks into flying geese: The Mexican automobile industry", Desarrollo productivo series, No. 26 (LC/G.1865), Transnational Corporations and Foreign Investment Network.

A study was done on the features of industrial restructuring in four countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico), and the role of transnational corporations, in order to identify the factors that have affected the changes that have been observed (LC/G.1857).

In the next stages, work in this area will focus on new productive activities that have attained a high degree of competitiveness at the international level on the basis of foreign investment.

In the area of economic and institutional reforms and the investment process in the region, the first steps have been taken in a study of large-scale investments in productive activities in Latin America in the 1990s and leading national and transnational companies in Latin America. The aim is to analyse the characteristics of new investments in the region, in the context of the latest economic and institutional

reforms, and their contribution to the enhancement of international competitiveness and to closer ties with the new international industrial order.

A comparative study was prepared on the legal and contractual framework of the petroleum sector, entitled "Análisis comparado del tratamiento al capital extranjero en el sector petrolero latinoamericano". It describes the reforms carried out in this sector in recent years in Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and Mexico.

Lastly, a comparative study was done on foreign investment and technology transfer in several countries of Asia and Latin America. A study was published entitled "The Taiwanese experience with small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): possible lessons for Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/G.1872).

i) Documents

Las empresas transnacionales de una economía en transición: la experiencia argentina en los años ochenta, Estudios e informes de la CEPAL series, No. 91 (LC/G.1789-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.95.II.G.10.

Two studies on transnational corporations in the Brazilian manufacturing sector: the 1980s and early 1990s, Desarrollo productivo series, No. 18 (LC/G.1842).

Tendencias recientes de la inversión extranjera directa en América Latina y el Caribe: elementos de políticas y resultados, Desarrollo productivo series, No. 19 (LC/G.1851).

Empresas transnacionales manufactureras en cuatro estilos de reestructuración en América Latina: los casos de Argentina, Brasil, Chile y México después de la sustitución de importaciones, Desarrollo productivo series, No. 20 (LC/G.1857).

Mexico's incorporation into the new industrial order: foreign investment as a source of international competitiveness, Desarrollo productivo series, No. 21 (LC/G.1864).

Informe sobre la competitividad internacional de las zonas francas en la República Dominicana, Desarrollo productivo series, No. 22 (LC/G.1866). Transnational Corporations and Foreign Investment Network.

América Latina frente a la globalización, Desarrollo productivo series, No. 23 (LC/G.1867).

Los flujos de capital extranjero en la economía chilena: renovado acceso y nuevos usos, Desarrollo productivo series, No. 14 (LC/G.1868).

Paths towards international competitiveness: a CANalysis, Desarrollo productivo series, No. 25 (LC/G.1869).

Transforming sitting ducks into flying geese: The Mexican automobile industry, Desarrollo productivo series, No. 26 (LC/G.1865).

The Taiwanese experience with small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): possible lessons for Latin America and the Caribbean, Desarrollo productivo series, No. 28 (LC/G.1872).

El tratamiento a la inversión extranjera en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1461).

La inversión extranjera en América Latina y el Caribe. Informe 1995 (LC/G.1890).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Thirty-seventh annual meeting of members of the Colombian Association of Plastics Industries (Medellín, Colombia, 21-22 April 1994).

Twentieth session of the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations (Geneva, Switzerland, 2-11 May 1994).

Seminar, "Latin America: the current prosperity", sponsored by the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions and the Brazilian Association of Development Banks (Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 17-18 August 1994).

International symposium on competitiveness: experience and strategies, organized by the Cali Chamber of Commerce, the Foundation for the Integrated Development of the Cauca Valley and the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce (Cali, Colombia, 28-29 September 1994).

Forum on new scenarios of industrial policy and technological development in Colombia, organized by the Institute of Development Policy of the Pontifical Xavieran University, with the support of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the National Planning Department (Bogotá, Colombia, 29-30 November 1994).

iii) Technical cooperation

Brazil

With the Getúlio Vargas Foundation and the Institute of Economic and Social Planning, on analysing the competitive capacity of the countries of the region, using the Competitive Analysis of Nations (CAN) computer program which was designed for the purpose and is based on products included at the four-digit level of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

With the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions in the form of a presentation on the importance of technology in the development of Latin America, given at the seminar, "Latin America: the current prosperity", held at Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

With the Finance Company for the Study of Programs and Projects (FINEP) of the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology, on industrial extension and technological support.

Chile

With the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction, on analysing the competitive capacity of the countries of the region, using the CAN computer program.

Colombia

With the National Manufacturers' Association, in organizing a high-level symposium on the contribution of transnational corporations to the growth and development of Latin America and the Caribbean, with the sponsorship of ECLAC and the Andean Development Corporation.

With the National Council on Competitiveness of the Office of the President of the Republic, on international competitiveness.

With the National Manufacturers' Association and the Colombian Association of Plastics Industries, on international competitiveness.

With the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the National Council on Competitiveness, the Corporation for the Promotion of Foreign Investment, the National Manufacturers' Association, the Colombian Association of Plastics Industries, the Cali Chamber of Commerce, the Universidad del Valle, the Pontifical Xavieran University and the National University of Cali, on analysing the competitive capacity of the countries of the region, using the CAN computer program.

Costa Rica

With the Chamber of Industry, on international competitiveness.

With the Centre for Export and Investment Promotion, on analysing the competitive capacity of the countries of the region, using the CAN computer program.

Cuba

With the University of Havana, on issues related to international competitiveness and transnational corporations.

Dominican Republic

With the National Council of Free Trade Zones and the Dominican Association of Free Trade Zones, on the international competitiveness of free trade zones.

With the Dominican Association of Free Trade Zones, the National Council of Free Trade Zones and the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, on analysing the competitive position of the countries of the region, using the CAN computer program.

Geneva, Switzerland

With UNCTAD, on analysing the competitive capacity of the countries of the region, using the CAN computer program.

Mexico

With the Colegio de la Frontera Norte of Tijuana, on analysing the competitive position of the countries of the region, using the CAN computer program.

Peru

With the National University of Engineering, on the importance of technology for development in Latin America.

With the Ministry for the Presidency of Peru, on technology and international competitiveness for the development of production in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Spain

With the International University of Andalucía (La Rábida), on the importance of technology for development in Latin America.

With the Spanish Centre for Latin American Studies, on international competitiveness and on analysing the competitive capacity of the countries of the region, using the CAN computer program.

United States of America

With the Inter-American Development Bank, on analysing the competitive position of the countries of the region, using the CAN computer program.

Uruguay

With the Sectoral Commission for MERCOSUR, on analysing the competitive capacity of the countries of the region, using the CAN computer program.

Venezuela

With the Ministry of Economic Development and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Production Associations, on the importance of technology for development in Latin America.

## 2. SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

### PROGRAMME PLANNING AND OPERATIONS DIVISION

Technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC)

During the 1994-1995 biennium, ECLAC continued to carry out various activities to support and promote TCDC in the region, pursuant to the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the mandates of its member countries. In particular, these activities focused on incorporating specific TCDC elements into the execution of the technical cooperation projects carried out by the divisions and offices of ECLAC in the various areas of the secretariat's work programme. These projects are funded with extrabudgetary resources from a variety of sources, both within and outside the United Nations system; a significant proportion of them are supported by the developed countries which are members of the Commission. The TCDC elements included in these projects are designed to achieve one or more of the following objectives: to strengthen national institutions in the corresponding sectors; to establish cooperation networks and support their operation; to improve information systems to expedite the match-up of technical cooperation supply and demand between countries; to consolidate national TCDC focal points; to conduct seminars and technical meetings to facilitate the exchange of experiences in areas of interest to countries; to prepare studies and reports focusing on the identification of opportunities for cooperation; and to facilitate the provision of horizontal cooperation services by local experts or consultants connected with projects.

ECLAC continues to publish the newsletter "Cooperation and Development", which is the Commissions's regular organ for reporting on its activities in support of TCDC. The newsletter has been published without interruption since 1981, in English and Spanish, and is currently issued three times a year. Issues 42 to 45 were published during the biennium, and the mailing list was updated.

ECLAC, together with SELA and the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC, continued to support the annual Meetings of Directors of International Technical Cooperation and the Coordination Mechanism for Regional Bodies and Forums Engaged in TCDC Activities. In the context of these actions, ECLAC, with the support of the Government of the Netherlands, carried out a project designed to provide support for horizontal cooperation on instruments and mechanisms to create linkages between the private and public sectors. The project was set up in accordance with an express recommendation adopted by the Directors of International Cooperation at their eighth annual meeting (Caracas, Venezuela, 1993) and followed up at the ninth meeting (La Paz, Bolivia, 1994). The results of the project, especially as regards instruments of support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the region, were of assistance to a joint initiative of SELA and the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC with the Government of Brazil, on intraregional cooperation for SMEs.

ECLAC continued to participate in follow-up, consultation and coordination activities on interregional cooperation initiatives in collaboration with the other United Nations regional commissions.

Management and administration of projects carried out with extrabudgetary funds

During 1994-1995, the substantive divisions, subregional headquarters and offices of ECLAC in various countries of the region, CELADE and ILPES cooperated on a constant basis in formulating new proposals for technical cooperation projects with extrabudgetary financing. These proposals were duly submitted to the Project Review Committee for examination and prioritization. With the Committee's approval, the necessary arrangements were made with bilateral and multilateral sources to obtain the funds needed for new projects, and the appropriate agreements or conventions were signed. During the period, ECLAC successfully managed various projects with new bilateral and multilateral sources of funding.

During the biennium, ECLAC administered the implementation of 106 projects, and remained in close contact with bilateral and multilateral sources of financing (see annex 1).

## DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

The Documents and Publications Division edits, translates, processes, reproduces and distributes the documents prepared by the secretariat in Spanish and English, and to a lesser extent in French. It provides these same services at conferences and meetings sponsored by ECLAC at Commission headquarters and elsewhere. In accordance with the policies established by the Publications Committee, it produces sales publications and other types of publications on its own presses, on outside presses or through co-publishing agreements with outside publishing houses. It collaborates with the Headquarters Sales Unit in the work of commercial distribution, acts as technical secretariat of the Publications Committee and prepares and implements the Commission's Publications Programme.

Conference and meeting services. Translation, editing, précis-writing and document-producing services at conferences and meetings are performed using modern computer technology. This has allowed the Division to maintain a high level of servicing while minimizing the number of staff on each conference-servicing team. At the request of the Government of Colombia, ECLAC advised on the organization of conference services for the eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

Translation and editing. A large proportion of the workload has been absorbed by the permanent staff. However, the services of contract translators and editors are still used when necessary. The permanent staff is considered a highly qualified core group and is preferably assigned work concerning matters of greater institutional importance, such as documents for meetings and reports to Governments and intergovernmental bodies. During the biennium, staff have participated in training activities, including the successful first stage of an exchange of translators with the IMF. The permanent staff guide and supervise outside translators and editors. To ensure consistency and to avoid wasting time, these outside collaborators are familiarized with the terminology and reference material available in the Division. This system, together with the use of personal computers by most permanent and outside translators and editors, has shortened turnaround time. Also noteworthy is the continuing development of the Division's Terminology and Reference Area, which, with very limited resources, has created its own databases and linked its computers to other databases in the United Nations system and in other international organizations. Advances in the use of technology and communications for this purpose have enabled reference staff to work faster, to produce glossaries and to increase their collaboration and communication with other divisions of ECLAC.

Processing, printing and publication of texts. Turnaround times and costs have continued to fall as a result of the progress made in the production of documents and publications. This has been achieved through constant upgrading of computer programs for both text and graphics processing. The exchange of information via computer networks has become widespread, as has the use of computers to maintain production statistics on all processes, and the use of databases to expedite distribution. There has been a noticeable increase in productivity per staff member: despite a continually diminishing workforce, the number of documents and publications printed has risen, and these have been distributed to double the number of recipients.

A joint effort has been made with the substantive Divisions of the Commission to improve the timeliness of documents and publications, modernize their presentation and reduce their length. The Economic Survey 1994-1995, for example, has been published in a streamlined version; the latest annual publications, such as the Social panorama and the foreign investment report, have been produced

promptly; and there has been an improvement in the time taken to produce the English version of the CEPAL Review. Progress has also been made in the field of electronic publishing: diskettes of the series of statistics on which the Economic Survey is based are being brought out as an experiment, and an optical disk with information on transnational corporations is in the final stages of preparation.

In quantitative terms, during the period under review, the Division provided various types of support services to 39 conferences and other meetings sponsored by ECLAC; edited and translated 10.3 million words; produced 1,407 documents and publications, including 54 substantive sales publications; printed 76.2 million pages; distributed 832,654 copies of documents and publications using the ADDRESS computer system; and provided 24,549 copies of ECLAC and ILPES publications to the United Nations sales network and 1,736 copies of CELADE documents to the CELADE sales system.

# ECLAC LIBRARY

During the biennium, the ECLAC Library continued to be very active in incorporating new information processing technologies, in order to meet the needs of both the Commission and outside users, particularly through publication of its databases on electronic media and dissemination of this information through the available channels of communication.

During 1994-1995, the Library took an active part in the publication of its bibliographic databases on optical CD-ROMs (Compact Disk/Read Only Memory), in three versions, including information networks for the Latin American region, sponsored by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, and in two versions brought out by the University of Colima, in Mexico, sponsored by UNESCO.

In this way ECLAC has been able to publish its databases, with bibliographic information on its publications from 1948 to date, and disseminate them widely to a large number of institutions in the region, to government bodies in the countries members of ECLAC and to United Nations libraries and specialized agencies.

The Library thus ensures the presence of ECLAC through its publications and as a result of its dissemination of this information, maintains contact with a large number of institutions which then request Commission documents. The delivery of documents is carried out in collaboration with the ECLAC Distribution Unit.

The regional offices of ECLAC receive not only the databases on optical disk, but also regular updates of the information entered into the bibliographic databases, in the form of computer files which allow them to update their databases locally, thus enhancing direct user service in the countries of the region.

CEPALINDEX, an annual index of bibliographic information on the documentation produced by ECLAC year by year, continues to be published in parallel with the optical disk versions, as an effective means of reaching other circles of users. The weekly bulletin for in-home users continues to be produced in order to provide, in flexible and timely fashion, details of the information available in the Library.

Direct services to in-house users have continued to be expedited promptly, chiefly by providing staff with direct access to databases installed in the local computer network.

Internal operations such as daily monitoring of periodicals received and their internal circulation, and monitoring of loans of publications, are continually analysed and reviewed, in order, where possible, to incorporate computerized procedures, thereby increasing efficiency.

Regular review of the collections, to ensure that they are balanced and in accordance with the Commission's work programme, continues to be a constant concern of the Library. Once again, the number of agreements on exchange of publications with government bodies, academic institutions and international organizations has increased, enabling the Commission to obtain the information it needs to attain its objectives.

With regard to the ECLAC Bibliographic Information System, consisting of the ECLAC Library, CLADES and CELADE/DOCPAL, the Library has continued to take an active part in various initiatives and events, at the national and regional level, as a follow-up to the contributions by ECLAC to information in the region. The format for storage and retrieval of bibliographic information designed by ECLAC continues to be reviewed and updated on a permanent basis, in order to maintain the Commission's role as regional leader in the field.

The Library's current undertakings include the design of formats for the coming installation of ECLAC bibliographic databases on the international network INTERNET and a review of the new versions of the program MicroIsis, on which the Commission's bibliographic activities are based.

Documents

CEPALINDEX. Documentos del sistema de la CEPAL, vol. 16, 1993 (LC/G.1836).

CEPALINDEX. Documentos del sistema de la CEPAL, vol. 17, 1995 (LC/G.1876).

## COMPUTER CENTRE

The goal of providing each staff member with a computer linked to a network encompassing the regional offices was met during the first half of the biennium. Work began on installing the Windows environment, although there is still some equipment without the capacity for the program.

Use of and access to the international network INTERNET became more widespread, and ECLAC established a home-page on the World Wide Web.

The Office of the Executive Secretary created an Information Management Committee, which is to supervise the development of information management, the technological basis of which is computer equipment.

With a view to improving the productivity of ECLAC, the Computer Services Section was also established under the Division of Administration, with the task of continuing to develop the technological base for information management and enabling staff to use it effectively.

## INFORMATION SERVICES UNIT

The Unit performs a dual function; it is called upon to meet both the public information needs of the ECLAC system at the local and international levels and those of the other United Nations bodies which maintain offices in Chile, pursuant to the mandates of the United Nations Department of Public Information in New York.

During the period under review, the Unit's work focused on disseminating information on the permanent activities of the Commission, primarily in relation to the theme of changing production patterns with social equity. To that end, it maintained and strengthened its links with the media, government offices, non-governmental organizations and educational establishments in Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions.

In Chile, various such links were established in order to publicize the activities of the United Nations in general, particularly in regard to the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, the United Nations Year for Tolerance, the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Unit also helped disseminate information on the work carried out by other United Nations bodies which have offices in Chile.

The main activities conducted during the period included the following:

i) Publications

Notas sobre la economía y el desarrollo: This is a newsletter issued on a monthly or bimonthly basis in Spanish, with occasional editions in English, on substantive topics of concern to ECLAC. A total of 21 issues, each with a circulation of 8,500, were published and distributed both in and outside the region. Eight issues were translated into English, with press runs of approximately 2,500 copies each.

Micronoticias: This is a weekly Spanish-language summary of ECLAC and United Nations news. A total of 104 issues were published, each with a circulation of about 1,100.

ECLAC Chronicle: This publication deals with ECLAC studies. The 36 issues that were published during the biennium each had an estimated circulation of 3,000 copies in Spanish, 1,000 in English and 430 in Portuguese.

More than 190 Spanish-language press releases were prepared, for distribution through a network of local and international information media; some of these were translated into English. In order to disseminate them more widely, the Unit began using INTERNET.

ii) Information media

Press. Senior officials of the ECLAC system and the United Nations system gave over 120 interviews to representatives of the major information media within and outside the region. At the request of the Unit, around 1,000 journalists from a variety of media covered some 70 conferences, meetings or other types of activity at ECLAC headquarters and elsewhere. In this way considerable media exposure was obtained, both in Chile and at the international level.

Several press conferences were also held in various cities of the region. Information was given on a regular basis to 700 journalists who specialize in economic and social issues, and over 1,500 media outlets in a variety of countries received the regular publications of the Information Services Unit.

In order to keep senior ECLAC officials informed, two press summaries were prepared each day: one based on clippings from the Chilean press and the other on information received through an international news agency. A folder of clippings on ECLAC from the international press was also circulated.

Radio. The Unit coordinated radio interviews with senior United Nations and ECLAC officials. Cassettes of programmes of the United Nations Radio Service in New York were regularly sent to local radio stations.

Films and television. More than 150 United Nations films and video cassettes were loaned to institutions and the general public and others were shown at ECLAC headquarters. Video cassettes on United Nations activities were also distributed to television channels in Chile. The Unit also coordinated television interviews with senior United Nations and ECLAC officials.

Other activities. With UNESCO, the United Nations Department of Public Information and the Government of Chile, a seminar on the development of the communications media and democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean was organized (2-6 May 1994).

A round table for editors of Latin America and the Caribbean relating to the World Summit for Social Development was also organized (24-25 November, 1994).

iii) Direct public information services

The Unit answered around 6,000 written, telephone or personal requests for information from the general public. It organized 12 talks on the activities of the United Nations and ECLAC, chiefly for university and secondary school students.

## CONFERENCE SERVICES UNIT

The activities of the Conference Services Unit have expanded significantly, and it organized approximately 230 intergovernmental conferences, expert meetings, seminars, workshops, official visits and ceremonies, and other events. In 1994 and 1995, five regional conferences at ministerial level were organized, including the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC, the nineteenth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN) and others on such topics as the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean and housing and urban development. Official visits included those of the United Nations Secretary-General, the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Under-Secretary-General with responsibility for organizing and coordinating activities related to the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations.

A detailed account of the activities of the Conference Services Unit appears in annex 2 of this report.

## C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

During the period covered by this report, ECLAC maintained and strengthened its working relations and contacts with specialized agencies and other organizations, including the UNCTAD Programme on Transnational Corporations, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), the Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), UNCTAD, the other United Nations regional commissions, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, ILO, UNFPA, IMF, the World Bank, IDB, OAS, SELA and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

Detailed information on the Commission's relations with most of these agencies and organizations appears in the preceding chapters of this report. Suffice it to mention here the participation of ECLAC in the third General Meeting between the representatives of the United Nations system and OAS, and its contribution to the fulfilment of the agreements resulting from the Summit of the Americas held in Miami, by producing the document, "Reflections on ways to approach the topic of the free trade areas of the Americas". ECLAC also hosted and acted as technical secretariat for the first regional inter-agency meeting of members of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC).

With regard to links between ECLAC and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), during the period under review the Commission laid the institutional foundation for a more permanent and systematic dialogue. It strengthened its relationship with the Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (ASONG), and made great efforts to establish links with the major networks of non-governmental organizations at the regional level. ASONG was created and sponsored by ECLAC to promote cooperation among non-governmental organizations and to further the principles of the United Nations and the Commission's programme of work. It has 35 full members (non-governmental organizations represented in Chile and recognized by the United Nations Economic and Social Council) and includes a number of organizations with observer status. Its activities have been given extra impetus by the appointment of two liaison officials by the secretariat.

In accordance with its objectives and work programme, ASONG organized a series of activities during the period under review, including the Latin American NGO Forum Preparatory to the World Summit for Social Development (ASONG was represented at the Summit); a meeting on the role of the information media in building a more caring and integrated society; the second symposium on health and nutrition; a meeting with businesspeople; and an information meeting on the results of the Fourth World Conference on Women.

In addition to establishing this closer relationship with ASONG, ECLAC also moved energetically to establish links with the main networks of non-governmental organizations at the regional level. In accordance with resolution 535(XXV), the Commission supported various initiatives at the national and regional levels in preparation for the World Summit for Social Development, which generated input for government delegations and delegations from civil society participating both in the Preparatory Committee meetings and in the Summit itself. In this regard, ECLAC sponsored a dozen meetings, seminars, symposiums or workshops for non-governmental sectors throughout the region, hosting them or making a substantial contribution to their realization.

The activities of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, in preparation for the Fourth World Conference

on Women, were another area which engendered significant dialogue with non-governmental organizations. The regional coordinator of non-governmental organizations for the Fourth World Conference on Women took part in the sixth Regional Conference, held at Mar de Plata, Argentina, and in the two meetings of Presiding Officers of the Conference.

ECLAC took advantage of the impetus provided by the high degree of coordination established at all levels during the periods preparatory to the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women to intensify its dialogue with organizations of civil society; more than 30 of the major regional NGO networks, from all sectors, took part in the Commission's seminar, "Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: the ECLAC proposals and the role of civil society".

ECLAC has also continued its efforts to disseminate information about its work to these organizations, and, at their invitation, has given presentations on topics of concern to the Commission at their meetings. In this way the work begun some years ago has borne fruit, and a systematic dialogue has been established with the regional networks, which include both the major academic non-governmental organizations and those organizations whose work concerns the promotion of development and is thus more closely related to the Commission's work programme. This dialogue will be further intensified in the future.

Annex 1

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| **RLA/88/039 - Policies to promote innovation and competitiveness in the Latin American and Caribbean business sector** | February 1989 | December 1996 | UNDP |
| **RLA/92/003 - Financial policies for changing production patterns with social equity** | January 1992 | December 1996 | UNDP |
| **RLA/92/015 - Design and implementation of fiscal reforms** | March 1992 | December 1996 | UNDP |
| **RLA/92/030 - Governance and human development** | October 1994 | December 1995 | UNDP |
| **RLA/92/037 - Rationalization of social expenditure and improvement of municipal budgetary management** | January 1993 | December 1994 | UNDP |
| **ARG/87/014 - Support for the International Economics Centre** | May 1992 | June 1994 | UNDP |
| **ARG/92/016 - Strengthening the information systems of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses** | December 1992 | June 1995 | UNDP |
| **ARG/93/035 - Programme for strengthening exports** | February 1994 | December 1995 | UNDP |
| **ARG/94/011 - Modernization of the national system for compiling statistics** | October 1994 | December 1994 | UNDP |

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOL/94/036 - Support for the Regional Planning Council (CONADE) | March 1995 | March 1996 | UNDP |
| JAM/89/019 - National Development Plan | May 1990 | December 1994 | UNDP |
| PAN/93/002 - Improving the national accounting system and the compilation of basic statistics | October 1994 | June 1997 | UNDP |
| URU/90/001 - Technical assistance to the social investment programme | January 1993 | December 1994 | UNDP |
| INT/90/P12 - International Programme on Training in Population and Development at ECLAC/CELADE | July 1990 | December 1994 | UNFPA |
| RLA/92/P03 - Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis for Development | August 1994 | December 1994 | UNFPA |
| RLA/92/P04 (P05, P06, P07, P08) UNFPA/CELADE Regional Population Programme | January 1992 | December 1995 | UNFPA |
| RLA/92/P17 - Regional preparations for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development | May 1992 | October 1995 | UNFPA |
| CAR/94/P02 - Integration of population into development planning in the Caribbean subregion | June 1994 | June 1996 | UNFPA |
| STV/89/P01 - Strengthening of population policy implementation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | April 1990 | December 1995 | UNFPA |

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| TSS/92/PL1 - ECLAC/CELADE Advisory services on population policies to the Latin American and Caribbean Region | January 1992 | December 1995 | UNFPA |
| HAI/88/P04 - Support for the National Population Council (CONAPO) | March 1989 | December 1994 | UNFPA |
| RLA/93/W11 - Women in the informal sector of the economy in Latin America and the Caribbean: information for policy | March 1994 | December 1994 | UNIFEM |
| RLA/95/W04 - Publication of the Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001 | February 1995 | August 1995 | UNIFEM |
| UNE/94/S02 - UNESCO/ECLAC agreement on a study of human resource policy at the University of Labour of Uruguay | June 1994 | December 1995 | UNESCO |
| UNI/93/S01 - Database on child mortality (CELADE) | January 1993 | December 1995 | UNICEF |
| UNI/93/S02 - Basic guidelines for joint UNICEF/ECLAC action over the medium term | September 1993 | March 1996 | UNICEF |
| BID/93/S47 - Incorporation of demographic analysis in investment projects and for training in the use of demographic data in project planning, preparation and evaluation | March 1993 | March 1996 | IDB |
| BID/91/S51 - Support for hemispheric trade integration in the Americas | June 1991 | June 1995 | IDB |

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| BID/91/S39 - CHILE - IDB/Chile agreement (Ministry of the Interior, Office of the Under-Secretary for Regional and Administrative Development (SUBDERE)) / ECLAC-ILPES "Plan for institutional stregthening" | October 1991 | December 1994 | IDB/Government of Chile |
| BID/92/S64 - VENEZUELA - IDB/Venezuela (FONVIS)/ECLAC-ILPES agreement "Programme on Local Social Investment (PROINSOL) | November 1992 | November 1995 | IDB/Government of Venezuela |
| BID/94/S11 - ARGENTINA - Agreements between companies in MERCOSUR | March 1994 | November 1994 | IDB/Government of Argentina |
| BID/94/S36 - ARGENTINA - Creation of business development centres (FOMIN) | December 1994 | June 1995 | IDB/Government of Argentina |
| BID/95/S77 - ARGENTINA - Business development strategies (FOMIN) | April 1995 | December 1995 | IDB/Government of Argentina |
| BID/93/S54 - URUGUAY - Programme to improve socioeconomic information systems in Uruguay | June 1993 | December 1996 | IDB/Government of Uruguay |
| BCE/94/S10 - International cooperation framework agreement between the Central American Bank for Economic Integration and ECLAC | August 1994 | July 1999 | CABEI |
| OIM/94/S01 - Strengthening State capacity in demographic information | December 1994 | September 1995 | IOM (International Organization of Migration) |
| OPS/93/S1 - Health and changing production patterns with social equity in Latin America and the Caribbean | April 1993 | December 1994 | PAHO |

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| OPS/93/S2 - CHILE - Health system institutionality within the framework of decentralization | December 1992 | December 1994 | PAHO |
| UNP/93/S01 - Application of economic policy instruments for environmental management and sustainable development in selected Latin American and Caribbean countries | June 1994 | December 1995 | UNEP |
| UNP/93/S02 - Meeting of the Group of Experts on the effects of Agenda 21 on integrated water resource management in Latin America and the Caribbean | November 1993 | May 1994 | UNEP |
| CIC/95/S63 - ECLAC/CICEPLA (Latin American Confederation of Pulp and Paper Industry) Agreement | July 1995 | September 1995 | CICEPLA |
| ARG/85/S93 - Technical cooperation agreement on economic and social matters (Federal Investors Council/ ECLAC) | November 1985 | October 1994 | Government of Argentina |
| ARG/92/S04 - ECLAC/Municipalidad de Buenos Aires agreement on economic development | September 1991 | May 1995 | Government of Argentina |
| ARG/93/S66 - Agreement between ECLAC and the National University at Río Cuarto | September 1993 | April 1995 | Government of Argentina |
| ARG/93/S74 - Agreement between ECLAC and the National University at General Sarmiento | December 1993 | September 1995 | Government of Argentina |

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARG/94/S33 - Agreement between ECLAC and the Ministry of Culture and Education on improving the quality of higher education | November 1994 | September 1995 | Government of Argentina |
| ARG/95/S58 - Agreement between ECLAC and the Municipality of La Plata | April 1995 | undetermined | Government of Argentina |
| ARG/95/S62 - Agreement between ECLAC and INDEC (National Institute of Statistics and Censuses) on the 1994 Economic Census | February 1995 | December 1995 | Government of Argentina |
| BRA/93/S26 - Agreement between ECLAC and the Brazilian Ministry of Social Welfare (I) | March 1993 | December 1994 | Government of Brazil |
| BRA/94/S07 - Agreement between ECLAC and the Brazilian Ministry of Social Welfare (II) | June 1994 | April 1995 | Government of Brazil |
| BRA/93/S76 - ECLAC/MF/SPE agreement on joint studies on economic and social development policy | January 1994 | May 1995 | Government of Brazil |
| BRA/95/S59 - Agreement between ECLAC/ILPES and the Institute for Economic and Social Development of Paraná (IPARDES) | July 1995 | September 1995 | IPARDES/Brazil |
| CAN/89/S01 - CIDA/CELADE agreement (1989-1994) (Phase III) | April 1989 | December 1994 | CIDA Canada |
| CAN/94/S28 - General review of Central American cooperation in the field of electrical energy | October 1994 | March 1996 | CIDA Canada |

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAN/91/S43 - Caribbean computer-based communications development | January 1991 | June 1994 | IDRC Canada |
| CAN/93/S19 - New financial flows into Latin America | November 1992 | January 1995 | IDRC Canada |
| CAN/93/S41 - Productive restructuring, industrial organization and international competitiveness in Latin America and the Caribbean | April 1993 | December 1995 | IDRC Canada |
| CAN/93/S55 - REDATAM+GIS generic population-related application tools to facilitate decentralized local development | June 1993 | November 1995 | IDRC Canada |
| CAN/94/S20 - Utilization of the previous child method | January 1994 | August 1995 | IDRC Canada |
| CAN/92/S16 - Network of Networks | August 1992 | August 1995 | ALIDE (IDRC) |
| CHI/92/S63 - ECLAC/ILPES/Ministry of Education "Programme for better-quality education with greater social equity | December 1992 | December 1994 | Government of Chile |
| COL/95/S81 - Agreement between ECLAC/ILPES and the West Colombia Regional Council on Economic and Social Planning (CORPES) concerning a course in the preparation, evaluation and management of local development | March 1995 | October 1995 | Government of Colombia |
| COL/95/S48 - Agreement between ECLAC/ILPES and the East Colombia Regional Council on Economic and Social Planning (CORPES) concerning a project and operations bank | April 1995 | July 1995 | Government of Colombia |

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FRA/92/S52 - Expert mission on information systems for the management of the environment and human settlements** | October 1992 | October 1995 | Government of France |
| **FRA/93/S68 - Seminar on complementarity in production among the countries members of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)** | November 1993 | August 1995 | Government of France |
| **FRA/93/S75 - ECLAC/ILPES/ CELADE/IIAP Cooperation Programme (1993) (Phase IX)** | December 1993 | December 1994 | Government of France |
| **FRA/94/S29 - ECLAC/ILPES/CELADE/ IIAP Cooperation Programme (1993) (Phase X)** | October 1994 | December 1995 | Government of France |
| **FRG/91/S96 - Reform of the Argentine economic system: industrial trade and development** | October 1992 | September 1995 | Government of the Federal Republic of Germany |
| **FRG/92/S02 - Management of water resources (Phase IV) in Latin America and the Caribbean** | January 1992 | December 1994 | Government of the Federal Republic of Germany |
| **FRG/92/S06 - Guidelines and consultancy services on controlled environmentally sound waste management (Phase II)** | October 1992 | March 1995 | Government of the Federal Republic of Germany |
| **FRG/92/S25 - Technical cooperation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of road maintenance (Phase II)** | September 1992 | September 1994 | Government of the Federal Republic of Germany |
| **FRG/92/S37 - Decentralization of fiscal policy and management in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase I)** | January 1992 | June 1995 | Government of the Federal Republic of Germany |

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FRG/93/S49** - Technical cooperation to improve the supply of petroleum to Central America | June 1993 | June 1995 | Government of the Federal Republic of Germany |
| **FRG/94/S03** - Energy and economic development in Latin America | October 1994 | August 1996 | Government of the Federal Republic of Germany |
| **FRG/94/S05** - Concept for improved integration of agriculture and agroindustry | January 1994 | June 1996 | Government of the Federal Republic of Germany |
| **FRG/94/S79** - Decentralization of fiscal policy and management in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase II) | January 1995 | December 1996 | Government of the Federal Republic of Germany |
| **FRG/95/S69** - Guidelines on environmentally sound waste management (Phase III) | September 1995 | August 1997 | Government of the Federal Republic of Germany |
| **FRG/95/S80** - Reforms of the financing of health systems in Latin America and the Caribbean | August 1995 | July 1997 | Government of the Federal Republic of Germany |
| **FRG/95/S95** - Technical cooperation to improve the supply of petroleum to Central America (Phase VI) | September 1995 | August 1996 | Government of the Federal Republic of Germany |
| **HOL/90/S38** - Urban management in selected medium-sized cities of Latin America | December 1990 | July 1994 | Government of the Netherlands |
| **HOL/90/S45** - Proposals for policy reforms to increase the effectiveness of the State in Latin America and the Caribbean | February 1991 | December 1994 | Government of the Netherlands |

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| HOL/92/S08 - Indicators for social policy formulation in Latin America and the Caribbean | September 1992 | December 1994 | Government of the Netherlands |
| HOL/92/S12 - Formulation of policies for the transformation of agricultural production in Latin America and the Caribbean | September 1992 | December 1994 | Government of the Netherlands |
| HOL/93/S83 - Proposals for changing production patterns in the housing sector of Latin America and the Caribbean | January 1994 | June 1996 | Government of the Netherlands |
| HOL/93/S91 - New emergent actors for technical cooperation among developing countries: linkages between government and the private sector in selected countries in Latin America | May 1994 | June 1995 | Government of the Netherlands |
| HOL/94/S22 - Income distribution and poverty in recent stabilization and adjustment policies in Latin America and the Caribbean | April 1994 | March 1996 | Government of the Netherlands |
| HOL/94/S44 - Promotion of trade and investment in Latin America and the Caribbean | March 1995 | September 1996 | Government of the Netherlands |
| HOL/94/S57 - Public financing and provision of social services: The State's role in basic education, health care and the pension system | March 1995 | February 1997 | Government of the Netherlands |
| HOL/94/S60 - Diagnosis and evaluation of recent socio-economic progress and of social policies in the Latin American and Caribbean countries | January 1995 | December 1997 | Government of the Netherlands |

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| ITA/91/S106 - Human resources training in economic and social development planning in Latin America (ILPES) (Phase II) | June 1995 | December 1996 | Government of Italy |
| ITA/91/S85 - Improvement of the management capacity of Latin American foreign services | January 1992 | December 1995 | Government of Italy |
| ITA/95/S71 - Urban management in selected medium-sized cities of Latin America | February 1995 | January 1998 | Government of Italy |
| JAP/94/S13 - Agreement ECLAC/JICA "Study team on economic development of the Argentine Republic" | September 1994 | undetermined | JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) |
| JAP/95/S65 - Contract ECLAC/IDCJ "Study on small and medium sized enterprises" | August 1995 | undetermined | IDCJ (International Development Center of Japan) |
| MEX/93/S01 - Support for the utilization of differentiated policies for rural economic organization | January 1993 | December 1994 | Government of Mexico |
| MEX/93/S32 - A competitive strategy compatible with effective insertion in the world market | August 1993 | March 1994 | Government of Mexico |
| PAR/90/S92 - Technical cooperation project for the improvement of national accounts in Paraguay | November 1990 | December 1995 | Government of Paraguay |
| RUS/90/S03 - The foreign economic policy of Russia and its implications for Latin America and the Caribbean | August 1990 | December 1994 | Government of Russia |

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPA/92/S18** - Expert mission (Statistics) | October 1992 | September 1994 | AECI (Government of Spain) |
| **SPA/92/S35** - Cooperation with Ibero-American diplomatic academies | July 1993 | undetermined | AECI (Government of Spain) |
| **STL/92/S17** - Technical cooperation agreement between the Government of Saint Lucia and ECLAC | January 1993 | September 1994 | Government of Saint Lucia |
| **SWE/94/S18** - Comparative study on the experiences of privatization in Bolivia and Nicaragua | July 1994 | July 1995 | SIDA/Sweden |
| **SWE/95/S61** - Support and promotion of social policies through reforming the public sector and enhancing equity in Latin America and the Caribbean | July 1995 | June 1997 | SIDA/Sweden |
| **UAC/94/S09** - Agreement between ECLAC/ILPES and the Austral University of Chile | November 1994 | October 1995 | Austral University of Chile |
| **UBB/95/S97** - Agreement between ECLAC/ILPES and Bío-Bío University | January 1995 | December 1995 | Bío-Bío University of Chile |
| **UDV/95/S46** - Agreement between ECLAC/ILPES and the University del Valle | January 1995 | January 1996 | University del Valle, Colombia |
| **UMC/94/S23** - Agreement between ECLAC/ILPES and the Magdalena University of Santa Marta, Colombia | September 1992 | December 1995 | Magdalena Technological University of Santa Marta, Colombia |

| Title of project | Starting date | Ending date | Source of funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| URU/92/S53 - ECLAC/ANEP (Uruguay) agreement: Diagnosis of the second cycle of secondary education and evaluation of knowledge of languages and mathematics in terminal courses | September 1992 | December 1995 | Government of Uruguay |
| URU/93/S73 - ECLAC/Government of Uruguay agreement "Economic and social cooperation" (Phase II) | January 1994 | December 1998 | Government of Uruguay |

Annex 2

MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY THE ECLAC SYSTEM

| Title | Date | Place | Subprogramme and related bodies |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1994 | | |
| Seminar-workshop on strategies for the modernization of the public services | 12 January | Santiago | Economic and social planning/Office of the Under-Secretary for Regional and Administrative Development (Ministry of the Interior of Chile) |
| Sixteenth Executive Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) | 18 January | Guyana | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Twelfth plenary session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) | 18-22 January | Guyana | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Meeting on a proposal for environmental management by the municipalities in the Metropolitan Region | 19-20 January | Santiago | Environment and human settlements |
| Sixth regional seminar on fiscal policy, stabilization and adjustment | 24-27 January | Santiago | Economic development |
| Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting of Women's Bureaux from Non-CARICOM Countries | 24-29 January | Cuba | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| National seminar on competitive analysis of nations, held under project RLA/88/039 | 22-23 February | Bogotá | Industrial, scientific and technological development |
| Meeting of the group of experts on the effects of Agenda 21 on integrated water resources management in Latin America and the Caribbean | 16-18 March | Santiago | Natural resources and energy |
| Technical meeting of experts from countries of the region which are party to the Basel Convention | 17-18 March | Geneva | Natural resources and energy |
| Workshop on municipalization of social services | 28 March | Santiago | Economic and social planning |
| Seminar on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and other free trade agreements: an environmental perspective | 29-30 March | Santiago | Environment and human settlements |
| Seminar on population, social equity and changing production patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean | 31 March | Washington, D.C. | Population |

Annex 2 (cont.1)

| Title | Date | Place | Subprogramme and related bodies |
|---|---|---|---|
| International seminar on technological development and environmental management in Latin American enterprises | 5 April | Santiago | Industrial, scientific and technological development / Manufacturers' Association (SOFOFA) / Association of Metallurgical and Mechanical Engineering Industries (ASIMET) |
| Workshop on the legal concepts involved in the management of road maintenance | 11-13 April | Santiago | Transport |
| Meeting of Petroleum and Natural Gas Directors of Central America | 14-15 April | Guatemala City | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| Fifth informal inter-agency meeting on youth in Latin America and the Caribbean | 19 April | Montevideo | Social development |
| Fourth informal inter-agency meeting on integrated social policies and economic adjustment in Latin America and the Caribbean | 26 April | Cartagena | Social development |
| Seminar on municipalization of social services | 29 April | Santiago | Economic and social planning / Office of the Under-Secretary for Regional and Administrative Development (Ministry of the Interior of Chile) / PAHO |
| Seminar on reform and modernization of the State in Latin America | 18-20 May | Mexico City | Economic and social planning / Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico / International Institute for Public Administration of France |
| National seminar on competitive analysis of nations and strengthening business associations in Latin America, held under project RLA/88/0391* | 27-28 May | Santo Domingo | Industrial, scientific and technological development / ECLAC/UNDP / APEC Educational Credit Foundation, Inc. |
| Second seminar on industrial organization, innovative mechanisms and international competitiveness, held under project CAN/93/S41 | 6-8 June | Termas del Corazón, Chile | Industrial, scientific and technological development |
| Third regional meeting on information management | 6-10 June | São Paulo | CLADES |
| Taller sobre alternativas de financiamiento de los programas para la superación de la pobreza en América Latina y el Caribe | 20-22 June | Santiago | Social development / Solidarity and Social Investment Fund of Chile / OAS |

Annex 2 (cont.2)

| Title | Date | Place | Subprogramme and related bodies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Evaluation meeting on the ECLAC/AMBIONET Electronic Information Exchange System, held under project CAN/91/S43* | 21-24 June | Port of Spain | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Meeting of the advisory committee of project FRG/92/S06* | 23-24 June | Santiago | Environment and human settlements |
| Seminar on foreign direct investment and technology transfer between Europe and Latin America, held under project ITA/91/S85* | 27-28 June | Santiago | Regional integration and cooperation |
| Caribbean subregional meeting preparatory to the Fourth World Conference on Women | 28-29 June | Curaçao | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Seminar on agroindustry and its capacity for economic and social integration, held under project HOL/92/S12* | 28-29 June | Guatemala City | Food and Agriculture / Government of Guatemala / FAO |
| Technical seminar on fiscal decentralization and municipal finances in Nicaragua | 28-30 June | Managua | Economic development / ECLAC/GTZ Project / Association of Nicaraguan Municipalities / Nicaraguan Institute for Municipal Development / Friedrich Ebert Foundation |
| Subregional Meeting Preparatory to the Sixth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean | 4-6 July | Mexico City | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| Seminar on population, social equity and changing production patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean | 18 July | Ottawa, Canada | Population |
| Seminar on population, social equity and changing production patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean | 20-22 July | Asunción | Population |
| Meeting of Caribbean Language Experts | 24 July | Dominican Republic | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Meeting of the Working Group on Non-Independent Caribbean Countries (NICCs) | 24 July | Dominican Republic | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Fifteenth session of the CDCC | 25-29 July | Santo Domingo | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Seminar on standardization of technical specifications for lubricants in Central America | 28-29 July | Houston, Texas | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |

Annex 2 (cont.3)

| Title | Date | Place | Subprogramme and related bodies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Workshop on women's participation in the manufacturing industry: patterns, determinants and future trends. Regional analysis: Latin America and the Caribbean | 2-3 August | Santiago | Integration of women in development / Industrial, scientific and technological development |
| Regional seminar on agroindustry and its capacity for economic and social integration, held under project HOL/92/S12* | 3-5 August | Santiago | Food and agriculture / FAO / Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) |
| ECLAC/UNFPA Caribbean Subregional Meeting of Country Delegates preparatory to the International Conference on Population and Development | 3-6 August | Jamaica | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Seminar on the proposal for changing production patterns with social equity and economic, social and cultural rights | 16-17 August | Santiago | Social development / Inter-American Institute of Human Rights |
| Seminars on environmental law, held under project FRG/92/S06* | 18 August | Campinas, Brazil | Environment and human settlements / Municipal Prefecture of Campinas |
| | 23-25 August | Córdoba, Argentina | Environment and human settlements / Municipality of Córdoba / Legal and Social Research Centre / Friedrich Ebert Foundation / Association for the Development of Environmental Management |
| Seminar on agroindustry and its capacity for economic and social integration, held under project HOL/92/S12* | 30 August-1 September | San José | Food and agriculture |
| Second regional seminar on progress and prospects for environmentally sound management of urban and industrial waste, held under project FRG/92/S06* | 30 August-1 September | Santiago | Environment and human settlements |
| Seminar on population, social equity and changing production patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean | 1 September | Paris | Population |
| Meeting of the Latin American and the Caribbean Group for follow-up on the Regional Plan of Action | 6 and 13 September | Cairo | Population |
| Seminar on trade and investment between Latin America and Russia, held under project RUS/90/S03* | 22-23 September | Santiago | International trade and development financing |
| Seminar on municipal management and training | 27-28 September | Santiago | Economic and social planning / UNDP |

Annex 2 (cont.4)

| Title | Date | Place | Subprogramme and related bodies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting of experts on secondary education in Chile | 28 September | Santiago | Social development |
| Joint OAS/ECLAC Meeting on Statistical Matters | 11-14 October | Santiago | Statistics and economic projections |
| International seminar on fiscal decentralization in Latin America: balance, challenges and outlook | 17-20 October | Quito | Economic development |
| Seventeenth Executive Meeting of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) | 20-21 October | Port of Spain | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Subregional meeting on coastal management in marine and coastal areas of high biodiversity in the Atlantic | 23-27 October | Tamandaré, Brazil | Natural resources and energy |
| Seminar on basic grains in Central America: proposals for small producers | 27-28 October | Managua | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America / Government of Nicaragua |
| Fourth regional meeting on information management | 24-28 October | Lima | CLADES |
| Seminar on modernization of the State and planning and control systems | 27 October | Santiago | Economic and social planning / Central University of Chile / University of Buenos Aires, Argentina |
| Teleconference in preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women | 1 November | Trinidad and Tobago | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| ECLAC/IMF seminar on balance of payments statistics | 7-25 November | Santiago | Statistics and economic projections |
| Meeting of experts on Central America in the light of new processes of cooperation, integration and trade | 7-8 November | Guatemala City | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| Seminar on population and development challenges at the dawn of the twenty-first century | 8 November | Santiago | Population |
| Seminars on changing housing production patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean, held under project HOL/93/S83* | 9-11 November | Lima | Environment and human settlements |
| | 5-7 December | Belo Horizonte, Brazil | |
| National seminar on policies for competitiveness for the small and medium-sized enterprise, held under project RLA/88/039* | 10 November | La Paz | Industrial, scientific and technological development / Social, Economic and Technological Assistance Institute / Small-scale Industries Association of Bolivia / Konrad Adenauer Foundation |

Annex 2 (cont.5)

| Title | Date | Place | Subprogramme and related bodies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seminar on migration and regional integration | 12-19 November | Córdoba, Argentina | Population / University of Córdoba |
| Regional seminar on modernizing mining legislation in Latin America and the Caribbean | 14-16 November | Havana | Natural resources and energy |
| Seminar on agroindustry and competitiveness | 16 November | Santo Domingo | Food and agriculture / Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) / Ministry of Agriculture / Dominican Board of Agricultural Enterprise |
| Seminar on the Uruguay Round and development in Latin America | 17-18 November | Santiago | International trade and development financing |
| Seminar on reform of public policies, held under project ROL/90/S45* | 21-23 November | Santiago | Economic development |
| Workshop on the urban informal sector from the perspective of gender: the case of Mexico | 28-29 November | Mexico City | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| First meeting of Latin American and Caribbean treasury departments | 5-7 December | Santiago | Economic and social planning / General Treasury of the Republic of Chile / Banco del Estado de Chile / International Cooperation Agency of Chile / Office of the Under-Secretary for International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Worship and International Trade of Argentina |
| CCST/UNESCO/University of the West Indies (UWI) Caribbean High-Level Workshop on Renewable Energy Technologies | 5-9 December | Saint Lucia | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Meeting preparatory to the international symposium on adolescent health | 6-7 December | Santiago | Social development / Ibero-American Youth Organization |
| ECLAC/CDCC second meeting preparatory to the World Social Summit | 6-8 December | Antigua and Barbuda | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Regional workshop on indicators for social policy formulation | 12-14 December | Santiago | Social development / Statistics and economic projections |

Annex 2 (cont.6)

| Title | Date | Place | Subprogramme and related bodies |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | | |
| Workshop of experts on a methodology for evaluating the distributive consequences of macroeconomic policies | 16-17 January | Santiago | International trade and development financing |
| Seventh regional seminar on fiscal policy, stabilization and adjustment, held under project RLA/92/015* | 23-26 January | Santiago | Economic development / ECLAC / UNDP |
| Meeting of consultants on the project, "Promotion of non-traditional exports" | 27-28 February | Tegucigalpa | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| National meetings on information management | 2-11 March | Havana | CLADES |
| | 11-15 September | São Paulo | |
| | 19-22 September | Rio de Janeiro | |
| | 16-20 October | Managua | |
| | 23-27 October | San Salvador | |
| Special meeting of the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee (CCE) | 10 March | Mexico City | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| National forum on competitive industrial development in Venezuela, held under project RLA/88/039* | 20 March | Caracas | Industrial, scientific and technological development / Ministry of Economic Development / Foreign Trade Institute |
| National seminar on recent experiences with the financing of small firms | 30 March | Quito | International trade and development financing / UNDP / Institute of Socio-economic and Technological Research |
| Seminar-workshop on the topic, "Reform of secondary education in Chile: towards greater equity?" | 10-11 April | Santiago | Social development |
| Seminar on the comparative analysis of laws on the importation and sale of petroleum products in Central America | 20-21 April | Panama City | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| Seminar on complementarity of production between the countries members of MERCOSUR, held under project FRA/93/S68* | 20-21 April | Santiago | Regional integration and cooperation |
| Meeting to discuss the project, "Improving the quality and equity of education: methods of measurement and resource allocation" | 21-28 April | Santiago | Social development |

Annex 2 (cont.7)

| Title | Date | Place | Subprogramme and related bodies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seminar on the social dimension of regional integration | 24-28 April | Santiago | Regional integration and cooperation / Training Centre for Regional Integration / IDB |
| Pre-project planning meeting on the POPIN/DOCPAL/IPALCA Network | 26-28 April | Santiago | Population |
| National seminar on energy and development in Latin America and the Caribbean: the case of Chile (ECLAC/OLADE/GTZ project) | 3-4 May | Santiago | Natural resources and energy |
| Caribbean population and development meeting of experts: follow-up to ICPD | 3-5 May | Bahamas | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Conference on APEC, the Asia-Pacific region and Latin America | 5 May | Santiago | Economic development |
| National seminar on the financing of small firms: the current situation and prospects | 9 May | La Paz | International trade and development financing |
| International symposium on adolescent health | 16-19 May | Cartagena | Social development / Ibero-American Youth Organization |
| Meeting of Caribbean Experts on the Implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action | 17-19 May | Trinidad and Tobago | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Meetings of experts on social security | 18-19 May | Mexico City | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| International seminar on successful experiences in government-private sector cooperation in Latin America, held under project HDL/93/S91* | 22-23 May | Santiago | Industrial, scientific and technological development |
| Seminar on foreign direct investment in Latin America: new developments and promotional strategies | 25-26 May | Santiago | International trade and development financing / Foreign Investment Committee of Chile / Foreign Investment Advisory Services of the World Bank |
| National seminar on privatizations in Bolivia and Nicaragua | 12-13 June | Managua | Economic development |
| Seminar on Latin American foreign services and the development of trade between Latin America and the European Union, held under project ITA/91/S85* | 12-13 June | Rome | Regional integration and cooperation |
| Meeting of high-level experts on coordination of social and economic policies in Latin America and the Caribbean | 21-22 June | Caracas | Social development / SELA / Latin American Centre for Development Administration (CLAD) |

Annex 2 (cont.8)

| Title | Date | Place | Subprogramme and related bodies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fifth informal inter-agency meeting on integrated social policies and economic adjustment in Latin America and the Caribbean | 23 June | Cartagena | Social development |
| Seminar on energy and sustainable development | 24-28 June | San Salvador | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| Symposium on environmental information and indicators for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean | 27-29 June | Santiago | Environment and human settlements / Government of France |
| National seminar on energy and development in Latin America and the Caribbean: the case of El Salvador | 27-30 June | San Salvador | Natural resources and energy |
| Seminar on the role of investment and financing in changing production patterns in Central America | 3-4 July | Tegucigalpa | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| Seminar on dissemination of statistical information | 3-7 July | Santiago | Statistics and economic projections |
| Seminar-workshop on information on population and poverty for social programmes | 4-7 July | Lima | Population / National Social Compensation and Development Fund (FONCODES)/ National Institute of Statistics and Informatics / Ministry for the Presidency |
| Seventh Monitoring Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) | 13 July | Trinidad and Tobago | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| ECLAC/CDCC Focal Points Workshop | 13-14 July | Trinidad and Tobago | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Regional seminar on economic instruments for environmental management in Latin America and the Caribbean | 18-20 July | Oaxtepec, State of Morelos, Mexico | Environment and human settlements / ECLAC / UNEP / Mexican Ministry of the Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries |
| Third subregional seminar under project HOL/93/S83* | 17-19 August | La Paz | Environment and human settlements |
| Meeting of experts on the main socio-economic trends in Latin America | 22 August | Santiago | Social development |
| Meeting on restructuring public institutes | 22-23 August | Santiago | Industrial, scientific and technological development /Division of Production, Productivity and Management / Oswaldo Cruz Foundation |
| Meeting of experts on sectoral reforms in Latin America | 23-24 August | Santiago | Social development |

Annex 2 (cont.9)

| Title | Date | Place | Subprogramme and related bodies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conference on productivity, technological change and mechanisms for innovation in Latin America in the 1990s, held under project CAN/93/S41* | 28-30 August | Marbella, Chile | Industrial, scientific and technological development / United Nations University Institute for New Technologies (UNU/INTECH) |
| Meeting of experts on multimodal transport | 6-7 September | San Salvador | Transport / Central American Commission of Maritime Transport |
| National seminar on economic and social promotion and integration of small and medium-scale farmers into agroindustry | 7-8 September | Quito | Food and agriculture |
| | 28-29 September | Lima | |
| | 3-4 October | Bogotá | |
| | 13-14 November | Trinidad and Tobago | |
| | 16-17 November | San Salvador | |
| | 20 November | Guayaquil | |
| Seminar for an exchange of experiences on economic and social policies for development between Latin America, Russia and several European countries | 11-14 September | Moscow | Social development / Academy of Sciences of the Russian Federation |
| Meeting of experts on prospects for trade in agricultural products between Central America and Mexico | 21-22 September | Mexico City | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| Thirteenth plenary session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) | 22-27 September | Cuba | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| National seminar on energy and development in Latin America and the Caribbean: the case of Colombia (ECLAC/OLADE/GTZ project) | 26-27 September | Bogotá | Natural resources and energy |
| Eleventh regular meeting of the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee (CCE) | 28-29 September | Antigua | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| Seminar on economic reforms and strategic public management, held under the technical cooperation agreement, with the Brazilian Ministry of Planning and Evaluation and the Institute of Applied Economic Research | 2-6 October | Brasilia | Economic and social planning |
| National seminar on recent experiences with support and financing policies for smaller firms in Latin America | 3 October | Brasilia | International trade and development financing |
| Regional seminar-workshop on private-sector participation in water utilities | 4-6 October | Santiago | Natural resources and energy / American Society of Civil Engineers of the United States |

Annex 2 (cont.10)

| Title | Date | Place | Subprogramme and related bodies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seminar on public works in Chile | 6 October | Santiago | Transport / Official Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Chile |
| Regional seminar on the role of new and renewable sources of energy in the sustainable development of Latin America and the Caribbean: the case for geothermal energy | 18-20 October | Santiago | Natural resources and energy |
| Lecture on recent trends in international migration in Latin America | 20 October | Santiago | Population |
| National seminar on support and financing policies for smaller firms in Latin America | 25 October | San José | International trade and development financing / ECLAC / UNDP / Costa Rican Chamber of Industry |
| International seminar on the new role of business associations in the development of production | 25-26 October | Santiago | Industrial, scientific and technological development / Friedrich Ebert Foundation/ Sercal Foundation, with the sponsorship of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction of Chile/ Small-scale Industrial Development Network for the Andean Region (ANDINET) |
| Meeting of experts on the impact of ports on the exporting process: changes and administration | 26-27 October | Santiago | Transport / Maritime League of Chile |
| International seminar on fiscal decentralization and decentralized management in Latin America: best practices and policy lessons | 26-28 October | Cartagena | Economic development |
| Seminar on social policy in Latin America today: alternatives for Paraguay | 30-31 October | Asunción | Social development / Paraguayan Department of Social Welfare / UNDP |
| Meeting of experts on improving the quality and equity of basic education, Experiencia Delphi | 8 November | Santiago | Social development |
| ECLAC/FAO/UWI National Seminar on Agroindustry and Small-scale Agriculture | 13-14 November | Trinidad and Tobago | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Workshop on decentralizing and financing social spending on education and health services | 20-21 November | Santiago | Economic development |
| Seminar on future trends in mortality, held under the IIAP/ECLAC/ILPES/CELADE cooperation agreement | 22-24 November | Santiago | Population / School of Public Health of the University of Chile |

Annex 2 (concl.)

| Title | Date | Place | Subprogramme and related bodies |
|---|---|---|---|
| ECLAC/CARICOM Ad Hoc Working Group on Implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action | 23 November | Port of Spain | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| National seminar on recent experiences with the financing of smaller firms in Latin America | 27 November | Bogotá | International trade and development financing / ECLAC / UNDP / Industrial Development Institute |
| ECLAC/CCST Seminar on the Promotion of Competitiveness | 27-28 November | Saint Lucia | Subregional activities in the Caribbean |
| Seminar-workshop on operations planning | 27 November-1 December | Tegucigalpa | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| Workshop on the public decision-making process and resource allocation | 30 November-6 December | Santiago | Economic and social planning |
| Expert group meeting on international price comparison in the framework of the new System of National Accounts | 4-7 December | Santiago | Statistics and economic projections |
| International seminar on industrial policy: a comparative analysis of the recent experience of Latin American and European countries, held under project RLA/88/039* | 5-6 December | Brasilia | Industrial, scientific and technological development / Institute of Applied Economic Research / ECLAC office in Brasilia |
| Fourth subregional seminar under project HOL/93/S83* | 6-8 December | Havana | Environment and human settlements |
| Meeting of the Operational Security Group of the Operations Subcommittee of the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) | 11-15 December | San José | Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America |
| Meeting of the group of experts on the implementation of Agenda 21 with regards to integrated water resource management in Latin America and the Caribbean | 12-14 December | Santiago | Natural resources and energy / ECLAC / UNEP |

* See annex 1.

# III. TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

## A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

### Place and date of the session

1. The twenty-sixth session of the Commission was held in San José, Costa Rica, from 15 to 20 April 1996.

### Attendance

2. The session was attended by representatives of the following 36 member States of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

3. Two associate members of the Commission were also represented: Aruba and Netherlands Antilles.

4. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the terms of reference of the Commission, observers from the following United Nations Member States which are not members of the Commission were present in a consultative capacity: Australia, Belgium, China, Czech Republic, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Malta, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa and Sweden.

5. The following States which are not members of the United Nations were represented in a consultative capacity: Holy See and Switzerland.

6. The United Nations Secretariat sent a representative from the Regional Commissions New York Office.

7. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies attended the session: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Fund for Development of Women, United Nations Population Fund, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations University-University for Peace and World Food Programme.

8. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization-Pan American Health Organization, World Bank-International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunications Union and United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

9. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Caribbean Community, Central American Research Institute for Industry, General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System, Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar-Exporting Countries, Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Inter-American Institute for Human Rights, International Organization for Migration, Latin American Economic System, Organization of American States and Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration.

10. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were also represented: Category I: International Cooperative Alliance, International Organization of Employers, World Confederation of Labour and World Federation of Trade Unions. Category II: Baha'i International Community and the South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy. Roster: Indian Council of South America.

11. Many special guests attended, whose names appear in the list of participants in annex 4.

## Credentials

12. Pursuant to rule 15 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the credentials of the delegations as submitted to the Executive Secretary were examined and found to be in order.

## Election of officers

13. At the first plenary meeting, the delegations elected the officers of the twenty-sixth session.

14. The officers were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chairman: | Costa Rica |
| Vice-Chairmen: | Aruba |
| | Canada |
| | Uruguay |
| Rapporteur: | Colombia |

## Organization of work

15. The meeting was divided into several stages. During the first stage, which took place on 15 and 16 April, there was a technical discussion of conceptual issues summarized by the ECLAC secretariat in the documents submitted to the Governments of States members for their consideration. During the

second stage, which took place on 17 and 18 April, delegations considered the topic of the reform of the United Nations and its impact on ECLAC, the report of the activities of the Commission since April 1994 and the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1998-1999, as well as the draft resolutions submitted. The session concluded with a ministerial stage (19 and 20 April), whose purpose was to discuss at the highest level the substantive items proposed for consideration by delegations and to give final approval of the draft resolutions and other documents resulting from the session.

16. Concurrently, in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions, the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions and the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development met.

17. The officers of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chairman: | Mexico |
| Vice-Chairmen: | Bolivia |
| | Grenada |
| | Netherlands |
| Rapporteur: | Costa Rica |

18. The officers of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chairman: | Jamaica |
| Vice-Chairmen: | Ecuador |
| | Peru |
| Rapporteur: | Guatemala |

19. The reports of the Committees may be found in annexes 2 and 3 of this report.

### Documentation

20. The list of working documents submitted by the secretariat at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission is given in annex 1.

## B. AGENDA

21. The Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the provisional agenda and organization of the work of the twenty-sixth session
3. Strengthening development. The interplay of macro- and microeconomics
4. Reform of the United Nations and its impact on ECLAC

5. Meetings of auxiliary bodies and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations

6. Other activities of the secretariat of the ECLAC system since the twenty-fifth session and programme of work for the biennium 1998-1999

   a) ECLAC
   b) Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development
   c) Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women
   d) Preparatory activities for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
   e) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)
   f) Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

7. Calendar of conferences for the period 1996-1998

8. Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which should be brought to the attention of the Commission

9. Follow-up to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development

10. Cooperation among developing countries and regions

11. Admission of Anguilla as an associate member of the Commission

12. Other matters

13. Consideration and adoption of the resolutions of the twenty-sixth session of ECLAC

## C. OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS

Opening of the technical stage

22. At the opening meeting of the technical stage, statements were made by Mr. Fernando Naranjo Villalobos, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica, and by Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC.

23. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC thanked the Government and authorities of Costa Rica for their invaluable help in organizing and holding the twenty-sixth session of the Commission. Stressing the importance of the meeting, he pointed out that it came at a crucial time for reflecting on the future of Latin America and the Caribbean and for facing, with renewed vision and vitality, the challenges posed at both the micro- and the macroeconomic levels by the changes in the global context. It was also an appropriate time to consider how the reform of the United Nations might influence the work of ECLAC. The Commission was more than the sum of its parts, and its operation was contingent upon the quality and content of the ties between member Governments and the secretariat. These ties were permanent in

nature and were reflected at many levels and in many activities; however, they needed to be reviewed from time to time in order to take the pulse of the region and the institution, to assess the situation, and to draw up measures for the future. The current session provided the opportunity to stop and evaluate the relevance, efficiency and sense of direction of ECLAC. Thus, the substantive issue of the meeting was how to strengthen the development of Latin America, while the procedural issue was how to make the Commission more relevant to that development process, in the context of the reform of the United Nations.

24. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica welcomed all the participants on behalf of the people and Government of Costa Rica, and said that Central America was perhaps the region of the Americas in which the greatest changes had taken place in the past two decades. Not only had it made important strides towards establishing peace and consolidating democratic institutions, but it had also launched a process of economic liberalization and a search for equilibrium between market mechanisms and more efficient governments. Two good examples of the new goals which the region had adopted were the Alliance for Sustainable Development, in which the Presidents of the Central American countries had pledged to strengthen economic and social development, and the Tuxtla Gutiérrez II meeting, in which the Central American countries and Mexico had agreed to move gradually but steadily towards the establishment of a regional free trade zone.

25. With reference to ECLAC, he was certain that the session would provide an opportunity to consider the Commission's substantial past and current achievements, and to discuss its future. Within the context of the reform process taking place within the United Nations, it was important not only to ensure the continued existence of ECLAC but to strengthen it; he was confident that the Commission would emerge from the session fortified and revitalized, a hope shared by all who believed in ECLAC.

26. After stressing the importance which his Administration attached to the topics that were to be dealt with during the session, he expressed his conviction that the meeting would make it possible to formulate a critical but positive assessment of the economic and social situation in the region.

Opening of the ministerial stage

27. The opening meeting of the ministerial stage was held on 19 April. Addresses were delivered by Mr. José María Figueres, President of the Republic of Costa Rica; Mr. José Antonio Ocampo, Director of the National Planning Department of Colombia, the country which held the chairmanship of the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC, and Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of the Commission.

28. In his opening address, the Director of the National Planning Department of Colombia said that ECLAC was the chief centre for economic thought in the region and part of its history for the past fifty years. Yet in the thick of the development crisis, from which the region had still not fully emerged, ECLAC had also been one of the institutions most criticized and had been unjustly blamed for all the economic policy excesses of the countries of the region. In hindsight, it was clear that the countries should have acted sooner to orient their production towards exports and should not have underestimated the advantages of more open and less regulated markets, apart from other macroeconomic errors, notably the excessive external debt that had caused so much harm to the region.

29. At a very early stage, ECLAC had warned against excessive concentration on domestic markets and advocated regional integration, ideas and theories which had now been widely developed and

generally accepted. Accumulated experience and situations such as deteriorating income distribution had revealed the errors committed and thrown a new light on the contribution of ECLAC, the great creativity of its work and its capacity to continue adapting and refining its theories, as the documents presented at this and previous sessions demonstrated.

30. Turning to the basic concepts that should serve as guidelines for development policies, he said that they included the inseparability of economic and social policies, the need to accumulate social capital and the importance of maintaining basic macroeconomic equilibria. The fourth guideline was emphasized in the most recent ECLAC proposal and concerned the need to focus more explicitly on the interactions between macroeconomic policy and the structural and institutional aspects of the microeconomic level. He noted that his country's current development plan was based on the above concepts.

31. In closing, he expressed his Government's support for ECLAC, whose restructuring process should serve as an opportunity to continue renewing its work agenda and strengthening its ties with member Governments, the academic community and other sectors in the region. The work of the Commission had been vindicated by history and beyond a doubt continued to be relevant. The session thus offered an opportunity for the countries represented to reaffirm their commitment to an institution so essential to the past, present and future of Latin America and the Caribbean.

32. The Executive Secretary of the Commission warmly thanked the people and Government of Costa Rica for their support for the United Nations and the Commission and, in particular, the preparations for the twenty-sixth session, for which they had provided splendid facilities.

33. In seeking to meet the great challenges of Latin American and Caribbean development, ECLAC had learned from both its successes and its failures. In that process, it had benefited from the wide variety of situations experienced by the countries in the region. The secretariat had seen the need to prepare an assessment of what had been learned in order to assist the countries in identifying and eliminating the obstacles to accelerated growth within a framework of stability, social equity and democracy, particularly in the light of the consternation aroused by the 1995 Mexican financial crisis and its aftermath.

34. The assessment had resulted in four main conclusions. First, despite significant improvements in economic performance in recent years, accompanied by major changes in productive structures, the region had not yet achieved sufficiently robust growth to ensure a higher level of well-being for all, especially the most disadvantaged groups. Second, while nearly all the countries displayed certain common features linked to the demands of globalization, there were important ways in which they differed, as in the pace, timing, scope and content of economic reforms. Third, the restoration and maintenance of macroeconomic equilibria was not a matter of ideological preference, but a requirement for an increasingly transnationalized economy; the region should avoid the temptation of achieving higher growth at the price of stability. Fourth, experience showed that rapid and sustained growth could not be achieved solely on the basis of market signals and macroeconomic discipline. The proposal submitted by the ECLAC secretariat therefore emphasized the need for measures at the macroeconomic, microeconomic and institutional levels in order to support productive modernization, the development of financial and labour markets and the strengthening of institutions that create an environment favourable to development.

35. The recognition that not all problems could be solved by the market had reopened the old debate over the nature and scope of public policy measures. The doctrinaire opposition to selective intervention in the 1980s had resulted in the virtual disappearance of sectoral policies, which, in turn, had hampered the wider dissemination of technical progress, the deepening of financial markets and a more equitable

distribution of the benefits of the recovery. It was important, therefore, to give renewed attention to the interplay of macro- and microeconomics in the Latin American and Caribbean development agenda, and to clarify what was intended by microeconomic and mesoeconomic policies expressly designed to strengthen, not supplant, market forces.

36. The main points of the ECLAC proposal were as follows. First, in order to increase productivity and create more and better jobs, the region must expand its gross domestic product by around 6% per annum. Second, the main economic policies must be constantly adapted to ensure the long-term sustainability of macroeconomic equilibria and avoid inefficiencies in the allocation of resources, in order to expand the production frontier, promote saving and investment and stimulate innovation. Third, in order to achieve growth rates of that magnitude, the region must meet certain goals in terms of national saving, channelling saving into productive investment, making better use of existing capital and stimulating capital formation, including human capital formation. Fourth, in order to expand linkages within productive systems and enable demand and technical progress to radiate outward from the leading sectors to the rest of the economy —a prerequisite for increasing productivity— two sets of measures were called for: actions at the microeconomic level to assist certain firms in incorporating the best international practices and technologies, and mesoeconomic, or horizontal, actions to promote the dissemination and large-scale assimilation of such practices, while facilitating access by all firms to a well-structured capital market and training system.

37. Discussion of the ECLAC proposal raised the question of the Commission's role within a reformed United Nations system, which, in turn, had implications for the debate over ways to enhance the Organization's efficiency, effectiveness and relevance. It was appropriate, therefore, to use the opportunity afforded by the current session to deepen the process of consultations regarding the future of ECLAC. That process should take into account the Commission's unique contribution to the analysis of the major development issues facing Latin America and the Caribbean, and its fruitful and collaborative relationship with member governments.

38. In conclusion, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the death of Mr. Raúl Prebisch, whose life and work had been so closely bound up with ECLAC, he wished to reaffirm that change could be a source not only of uncertainty, but also of creative and dynamic solutions. That, in his view, accounted for the vitality evident in Latin American and Caribbean societies, which raised hopes not only for the region's future, but also for the future of ECLAC.

39. After welcoming the participants, the President of Costa Rica said that he would like to reflect on the benefits of development, especially in light of the positive changes that had resulted from the cold war. It was important to recognize the great progress that the region had made since the "lost decade", especially in the area of democracy. Although there were weaknesses and omissions, and no room for naivety or complacency, there was good reason to celebrate the fact that respect for human rights was on the increase in the countries of the region. Not to do so could lead to scepticism, which was understandable to some degree, but could also become an intolerable burden. The countries must respond, therefore, to the challenge of making democracy sustainable. That would mean achieving increased economic well-being and building a responsible political culture and appropriate attitudes regarding governability. All sectors must join forces to that end, since that was the key to winning in a ruthlessly competitive world.

40. Nevertheless, there was no question that the benefits of peace and democracy had not been enough to guarantee the well-being of the majority of the population. Optimistic statistics about the current

situation could not hide the fact that the social panorama was not encouraging, but rather was fraught with uncertainties, given the present international circumstances and the vulnerability of the economies of the region. As ECLAC had rightly recommended, macroeconomic change must go hand in hand with microeconomic measures, which were essential for expanding growth. Hence, it was most appropriate that the ECLAC member countries should be meeting to explore ways to translate the lessons learned into policy measures aimed at improving the economies of the hemisphere. Indeed, ECLAC had the opportunity, once again, to play a leading role in the region, by serving as a think-tank to help provide answers and support the struggle in which all the Latin American and Caribbean countries were engaged.

41. In Central America, for example, the Alliance for Sustainable Development of Central America, created in 1994, was an agreement that had no parallel in any other region of the world, and marked the beginning of a new stage of development based on productive excellence, democratic transparency and a commitment to mankind. The Alliance reflected the Central American belief in the fundamental importance of regional and national frameworks based on a vision reconciling the principles of efficiency and innovation with compassion for the poorest sectors. That was why all Central Americans were deeply committed to the Guatemalan peace process and hoped that the necessary support would be provided to enable that country to make national unity a reality and to revitalize its economy. In this new Central American context, Costa Rica aimed at achieving sustainable development in the economic, social, environmental and political spheres, in order to bring together all members of the society and to ensure that all measures adopted were increasingly well-coordinated and transparent.

42. For the reasons just mentioned, the dramatic changes and unprecedented challenges that would undoubtedly characterize the end of the twentieth century should not lead to paralysis or fear, but rather to creativity, faith and hope.

Closing meeting

43. At the closing meeting of the ministerial stage, statements were made by Mr. Fernando Naranjo Villalobos, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica, Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, and Mr. Armand Engelbrecht, Minister of Finance of Aruba.

44. The Minister of Finance of Aruba expressed his appreciation to the people and Government of Costa Rica for their hospitality and thanked the secretariat and all the participants for their contributions, which had brought the session to such a successful conclusion. He said that approval of the resolution accepting Aruba's invitation to host the twenty-seventh session of ECLAC in 1998 constituted a very special occasion for his Government, which hoped that the event would help to narrow the distance and promote greater cooperation and integration between the Caribbean and the continent. This was a challenge that the people of Aruba accepted with alacrity.

45. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship, in the name of Costa Rica, thanked the countries for responding to the session invitation and the session participants for making the encounter one rich in ideas. With reference to the reform of the United Nations and its impact on ECLAC, he said that the debate had been positive and the foundation had been laid for a bright future in which a renewed Commission would address the great challenges that lay ahead for the region. The countries had shown their conviction that they needed ECLAC and that it would be as important to them in the future as it had been in the past.

46. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that the admission of Anguilla as an associate member of ECLAC reflected the pluralistic nature of the Commission, a characteristic that was a motive for pride and accorded with the grand purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. With respect to the session, the Secretary said that he had been very pleased by the ambience of serenity and solidarity that had prevailed in the debates and by the progress achieved both in the substantive examination of development in the countries of the region and in the process of adapting ECLAC to the demands of the future. The session had been very fruitful, and now it was a matter of advancing along the two roads signposted. In conclusion, he expressed his gratitude to Costa Rica, with special thanks to its President, whose splendid fraternal support had made the success of the meeting possible, and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship and all those who had worked with him.

## D. REPORT BY THE RAPPORTEUR

Technical stage

47. During the first part of the session there was a discussion of the conceptual elements outlined by the ECLAC secretariat in the document entitled "Strengthening development. The interplay of macro- and microeconomics" and a companion document entitled "The economic experience of the last fifteen years. Latin America and the Caribbean, 1980-1995".

48. The secretariat gave brief presentations on the three major themes of the first document, namely: i) macroeconomic stability as the basis for growth; ii) improving levels of saving and investment; and iii) competitiveness and productive development. The presentations included short diagnoses of the situation and general policy guidelines based on closer analysis of the interactions between the macroeconomic, microeconomic and institutional spheres.

49. The delegations welcomed the proposals contained in the document, namely, to accelerate growth by increasing national saving and investment and promoting technical progress and its dissemination; to orient public policies towards greater integration between macroeconomic policy and the promotion of saving and investment, productive development and competition; and to integrate these policies with social policy, while assessing performance in all the aforementioned areas and monitoring the impact of policies in terms of both efficiency and social equity.

50. The resulting debate revealed a gradual convergence of views regarding the importance of achieving stable and competitive economies, integrated into the international economy in more and better ways, and relying to a greater extent on market mechanisms and private investment. It was also emphasized that the gradual revival of growth and gains in competitiveness coexisted with a widening of domestic productivity gaps, which robbed growth of momentum, reduced employment opportunities and impeded progress towards social equity. Stress was laid on the need to take into account the problems faced by countries at different stages of development and the diversity of national circumstances in the region.

51. Special attention was given to the issue of ensuring complementarity between domestic and external saving, and to the critical role of macroeconomic policies in reducing financial vulnerability to external factors. In addition, special emphasis was placed on the complementarity between macroeconomic and microeconomic sources of competitiveness.

52. Recapitulating the central theme of the document, the participants in the debate stressed the importance of strengthening the financial system while promoting productive development through improvements in the design and management of public policies and a more systematic evaluation of the effectiveness of such policies.

53. The proposal to move gradually towards achieving growth rates of 6% and investment rates of nearly 25% of GDP was deemed to be demanding, but necessary and possible to achieve. In order to make progress towards such goals without neglecting either social equity or environmental protection, a deeper analysis of the imperfections of public and private institutions was needed, in order to strengthen the link between the quality of public policies and that of institutions.

54. The delegations expressed appreciation for the contributions made by the secretariat and urged it to pursue its efforts along those lines, while paying particular attention to the relatively less developed economies. In that connection, the Caribbean delegations stressed the need for particularly close study of the situations and problems in smaller economies.

55. The depth of the debate was reflected in a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean".

56. On 17 and 18 April, while the technical stage was still in progress, a second part of the session began in which consideration was given to the reform of the United Nations and its impact on ECLAC, the report of the activities of the Commission since 1994 and the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system for the period 1998-1999.

57. Consideration of the item on reform was based on the note by the secretariat entitled "Reform of the United Nations and its impact on ECLAC", which had been submitted by the Executive Secretary of the Commission. The debate was marked by clear agreement among the participants, who stressed the continuing relevance of ECLAC and expressed appreciation for its past and current role in stimulating economic and social development in the region. It was reaffirmed that the Commission should function as a centre of excellence charged with collaborating with member States in a comprehensive analysis of development processes geared to the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and with providing operational services in the fields of specialized information, advisory services, training and support for regional and international cooperation. Stress was laid on the need for the Commission to increase its effectiveness and efficiency within the framework of the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations. This consensus was expressed in a resolution entitled "Reform of the United Nations and its impact on ECLAC". In that resolution, with a view to achieving the aforementioned goals, it was decided to establish an ad hoc working group open to all ECLAC member countries, which in consultation with the Executive Secretary was empowered to define priorities within the approved work programme and recommend to the Commission strategic directions for its future activities, taking into account the development priorities of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as budgetary considerations.

58. The plenary meeting took note with satisfaction of the report of the activities of the Commission since April 1994, and of the programme performance report for the biennium 1994-1995 (which was subject to the limitations imposed by the liquidity crisis faced by the United Nations at the end of 1995). It then approved the programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 1998-1999. It also approved a draft resolution of support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for

Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and another concerning the work of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE).

59. On 17 and 18 April, the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development also met. Its discussions focused on follow-up and review of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, and on the subject of population in the context of changing production patterns with social equity in the region. Following a fruitful exchange of views, in which, inter alia, reference was made to the advisability of setting up mechanisms for exchanging information on progress made in connection with the Regional Plan of Action, the Ad Hoc Committee approved by consensus the draft resolution on the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development. The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee submitted the draft resolution to the plenary meeting at the technical level.

60. On Friday 19 April, the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions also met. During its deliberations, the delegations stressed the importance of technical cooperation among developing countries for strengthening economic and social development in the context of the ECLAC programme of work. At the conclusion of its meeting, the Committee examined and approved a draft resolution on technical cooperation among developing countries and regions.

Ministerial stage

61. The ministerial stage of the session was held on 19 and 20 April and was distinguished by the high rank of the participants: twenty of the member countries of ECLAC were represented by a minister or deputy minister. The ministerial stage was opened by Mr. José María Figueres Olsen, President of Costa Rica, who also honoured the session by presiding over a meeting on the morning of 20 April in which the heads of delegations participated in a frank exchange of views and information on the problems and challenges of development in the region in an informal context without set speeches, an opportunity that was much appreciated.

62. The interchange revealed a broad consensus with respect to the need to persevere in the processes of economic reform and to continue to emphasize basic macroeconomic equilibria. Stress was also placed on the new nature of the external financing available to the countries of the region and the importance of managing it through consistent macroeconomic policies adapted to specific national conditions. It was pointed out that the task involved the challenge of harmonizing fiscal, exchange rate and monetary policies, in an environment of increasing liberalization of markets.

63. In this regard, a number of heads of delegations stressed the importance of increasing national saving and finding ways of supplementing it with external saving. Here, too, close attention had to be paid to national conditions, since economic policy options were heavily dependent on the specific macroeconomic and institutional features of each country. In addition, it was pointed out that while external debt was not among the most urgent items on the regional agenda, it continued to hamper efforts towards development, particularly in the smaller economies.

64. The debate confirmed the relevance of deeper analysis of the interactions of the macroeconomic, microeconomic and institutional dimensions, in line with the central thesis of the document presented by the secretariat, in order to support the readaptation of public policies to domestic and external challenges.

65. Interest was shown in institutional topics, including ways of assessing the effectiveness of public policy tools, in areas as diverse as finance, measures to encourage saving, modernizing the public sector and harmonize social policy and productive development instruments.

66. A number of heads of delegations alluded to the vital contribution that foreign investment was making to their countries' development and stressed the importance of increasing the influx of long-term capital through innovative, attractive and stable channels of investment. Examples mentioned were various forms of privatization, concession, enterprise capitalization and other types of strategic alliances. It was also noted that privatization was contributing significantly to increased efficiency and competitiveness, particularly when accompanied by schemes to promote competition.

67. Other participants underlined the need to combine the aforementioned initiatives with efforts to advance and consolidate the integration processes now under way, in order to strengthen the region's linkages to the global economy.

68. Mr. Enrique Iglesias, President of the Inter-American Development Bank, said that it was necessary to build on the progress already made by the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean through economic policy measures aimed at promoting growth and raising levels of social equity in the region.

69. Mr. José María Figueres, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, closed the debate by summing up the achievements of the countries of the region in the 1990s and the problems that remained to be solved in order to improve competitiveness, accelerate sustainable growth and distribute the fruits of development more equitably. He concluded by reaffirming that ECLAC had lost none of its importance as a centre for debate and a collaborator in the tasks entailed in meeting present and future challenges.

70. After the meeting, a cooperation was signed between ECLAC and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), with President Figueres acting as honourary witness.

71. The final meeting of the ministerial stage was held in the afternoon of 20 April. Statements were made by a number of heads of delegations from both member and associate member countries and by representatives of other Governments and organizations.

72. During this phase of the debate, a number of countries reported on their economic and social situations and noted clear signs of progress in the political, economic and social spheres. The time had come, it was said, for democracy, now more widespread than ever before, to demonstrate its capacity to resolve the problems still outstanding. The economic successes achieved should be accompanied by greater equality of opportunity, social balance and environmental responsibility. Emphasis was placed on the importance of addressing the special circumstances of the smaller economies within the Latin American and Caribbean region and of ensuring that ECLAC accords adequate attention to the experiences, needs and interests of the Caribbean countries. Allusion was made to the complementarity between the economic potential of the countries of the region and the Eastern European economies in transition, an area in which ECLAC could make a major contribution towards strengthening the inter-regional dimension of cooperation.

73. Some speakers praised the Commission for the suggested guidelines it had formulated over the last six years, which had had a decisive influence both within the region and beyond, because they incorporated alternative viewpoints to those adopted in other analyses. It was recognized that a diversity of perspectives was essential to debate. ECLAC was described as an appropriate institution to provide guidance in the process of integration through which the Latin American and Caribbean countries were seeking to respond to the globalization of the world economy.

## E. ADOPTION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

74. During the discussion of the draft resolutions, some countries asked that the following statements be included in the report of the meeting:

75. With respect to item 3 of the agenda, the Peruvian delegation registered its objection to the inclusion of Peru in the list of countries with hyperinflation (table IV.2 of the document "Strengthening development. The interplay of macro- and microeconomics"). Beginning in 1990, the problem had gradually been overcome, so that by 1994 inflation had been reduced to only 15%. He felt that the fact should have been mentioned in the document. Consequently, his delegation could not approve the relevant draft resolution without the following changes:

> The first operative paragraph should read as follows: "Takes note of the document prepared by the ECLAC secretariat entitled 'Strengthening development. The interplay of macro- and microeconomics' and considers it a frame of reference for an assessment of the process of economic transformation over the last fifteen years and for developing suggestions for Governments on how to strengthen development;"
>
> The thirteenth operative paragraph should read as follows: "Asks the secretariat to revise the document entitled 'Strengthening development. The interplay of macro- and microeconomics' to include a more precise examination of the economic transformations that have taken place in the course of the present decade, with particular reference to the current situation and prospects with respect to stabilization and investment opportunities, so that both the analysis and measures recommended better reflect the actual conditions in the various member countries and the specific challenges that they face, paying special attention to the problems of the region's small and medium-sized economies".

76. The delegation of Ecuador noted that it would have preferred to have the information on geographical distribution of the staff included as an annex to the resolution on the reform of the United Nations and its impact on ECLAC, and he asked that in the future the Commission make an effort to achieve an equitable geographic distribution among the secretariat staff and the widest possible diversity of nationality among its consultants.

77. The delegations of Brazil and Argentina stated that their approval of the resolutions on support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning and on the Latin American Demographic Centre should not be construed as predetermining the priorities that might arise from the exercise provided for in the resolution on the reform of the United Nations and its impact on ECLAC.

78. With regard to the resolution on the calendar of conferences of ECLAC, the delegation of Suriname pointed out that the sixteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee would be held at a later date than originally scheduled; this information is reflected in annex 1 to the said resolution.

## F. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ECLAC AT ITS TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

79. At its twenty-sixth session, the Commission adopted the resolutions which are reproduced below. Unless otherwise specified, the resolutions do not imply additional financial outlays in excess of the resources provided for in the regular ECLAC budget.

## 552(XXVI) STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 533(XXV), adopted by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session, in which the secretariat is requested to give priority, in its analysis of the readaptation of public policies, to an integrated strategy for promoting competitiveness; to the interrelationship between macroeconomic factors, actions aimed at perfecting markets and microeconomic stimuli in the promotion of competitiveness; and to economic policy instruments that foster growth and macroeconomic stability,

Taking into account and recognizing the political will the Governments of the region have shown in undertaking structural reforms that reorient development on new bases, which, despite significant differences between national situations and stages of development, all have in common fiscal discipline, trade liberalization and financial deregulation, utilization of market mechanisms, greater reliance on private investment and new incentives and regulatory frameworks,

Bearing in mind that all the countries of the region, to one degree or another, have made significant progress in price stabilization and to a lesser extent in economic growth, thanks to these structural reforms and to better macroeconomic management, together with a substantial influx of external capital,

Recognizing at the same time that most of the region's economies have been recording growth rates lower than in the past and unsatisfactory from the dual perspective of technical progress and the need to create jobs, eradicate extreme poverty and reduce social inequalities,

Recognizing further that the structural heterogeneity of the region's productive systems has accentuated, as productivity differences have tended to widen between the large enterprises in the forefront of the modernization process and the large and varied host of firms that are lagging behind,

Concerned about the vulnerability to external factors that often characterizes macroeconomic performance in countries in the region and about the serious consequences for stability, growth and equity of episodes like those that occurred in some countries of the region in 1995,

Recalling the declarations and programmes of action adopted at recent United Nations global conferences on the environment, human rights, population, social development and women,

Taking into consideration the importance of macroeconomic stability and the need for it to be lasting and consistent with policies for promoting saving, investment, technological development and international competitiveness, all of which are essential in order to make maximum use of productive resources and insure their sustained expansion,

1. Welcomes the document prepared by the ECLAC secretariat entitled "Strengthening development. The interplay of macro- and microeconomics" and considers it a meaningful frame of reference for an assessment of the process of economic transformation over the last fifteen years and for developing suggestions for Governments on how to strengthen development;

2. Stresses in particular the contribution the document makes to the design of future public policies favourable to development, in that it calls attention to the need to integrate macroeconomic variables, institutions and regulatory frameworks with the functioning of factor markets and microeconomic behaviour;

3. Takes note of the document prepared by the ECLAC secretariat entitled "The economic experience of the last fifteen years. Latin America and the Caribbean, 1980-1995", which provides a summary of the empirical data on which an assessment of the economic transformation process can be based;

4. Affirms that in order to generate sufficient employment, eradicate poverty and improve social equity, it is necessary, inter alia, to accelerate growth, which will require, in addition to macroeconomic stability, drawing closer to the international technological frontier, disseminating technical progress over a wide range of activities, increasing investment in human and physical capital and perfecting factor markets;

5. Points out that the unfavourable social panorama, which makes it difficult to sustain the development process, requires an integrated set of economic and social public policies that promote economic development, social development, and environmental protection;

6. Stresses that achieving rates of saving and investment that will ensure strong, sustained growth will require, in addition to a stable macroeconomic context, an effective financial development policy;

7. Stresses further that, in order to achieve steady increases in productivity, there is a need to complement macroeconomic policy with productive development and human resource training policies directed towards facilitating the promotion, generation and dissemination of technology through a combination of measures designed to foster development and improve domestic systems of innovation, beginning with measures aimed at improving the quality and coverage of mandatory basic education, followed by others directed towards, inter alia, supporting information networks, strengthening mechanisms of business cooperation, protecting intellectual property, promoting research centres and technology extension services, adopting international norms and standards of quality and encouraging vocational training and education;

8. Reaffirms the importance of supporting productive modernization processes in small and medium-sized enterprises by improving their access to financing and technical cooperation, to technological and trade opportunities and to training;

9. Stresses that for productive development it is essential to promote competition by deregulating competitive markets, eliminating artificial barriers to the entry of competitors, and by duly regulating markets dominated by natural monopolies;

10. Calls attention to the flow of private financing into some countries of the region, despite temporary economic fluctuations, and reaffirms the need for policies that are instrumental in directing it towards productive development opportunities;

11. Points out that realizing such opportunities requires not only adopting consistent macroeconomic policies that reduce financial vulnerability to external factors, but also encouraging long-term capital

flows, promoting foreign direct investment, employing innovative methods and learning from the region's experiences with privatization, joint ventures, licensing and capitalization;

12. Recognizes and values the essential contribution of the integration processes currently in progress as effective means of fostering economic and social development and of promoting and improving the region's competitive linkages with the international economy;

13. Asks the secretariat to disseminate the contents of the document entitled "Strengthening development. The interplay of macro- and microeconomics" more widely by promoting discussion of its themes in political, business, labour and academic circles and among the general public, in order to encourage the generation of consensus on the task of strengthening sustainable economic development with greater social and gender equity;

14. Urges the secretariat in its further work on the topics listed in the paragraph below to pay particular attention to the special situation and needs of the smaller economies of the region;

15. Further asks the secretariat, within the framework of the work programme, to deepen its analysis of the following topics:

a) The conceptual frameworks that shape development in the region, with special emphasis on the interactions between macroeconomics, institutions and microeconomics;

b) The design of economic policies that minimize macroeconomic instability while maximizing the impetus to investment, saving, technical progress and international competitiveness;

c) The conditions of macroeconomic stability and opportunities for productive development in countries of different sizes or in different stages of development, and the possibilities for cooperation in the development of the smaller economies of the region;

d) Fiscal reforms that will tend to strengthen the structural stability of public finances, increase incentives to saving and investment and improve social equity;

e) An analysis of reforms which, through their impact on the financial environment, will increase national savings and channel them towards productive investment, including reforms of the social security system, prudential and organizational regulation and supervision of the banking system, and reforms aimed at developing and deepening the securities and insurance markets;

f) Intermediation of long-term financing in support of productive development through development banks and other forms of financial deepening, and the promotion of access to adequate financing for all types of firms and investment projects;

g) Analysis and case studies regarding appropriate incentives and policies for promoting innovation and disseminating environmentally sustainable technical progress throughout all segments of the productive system, including the evaluation of promotional instruments;